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FIFTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN TEXAS

BEST OF EVERYTHING

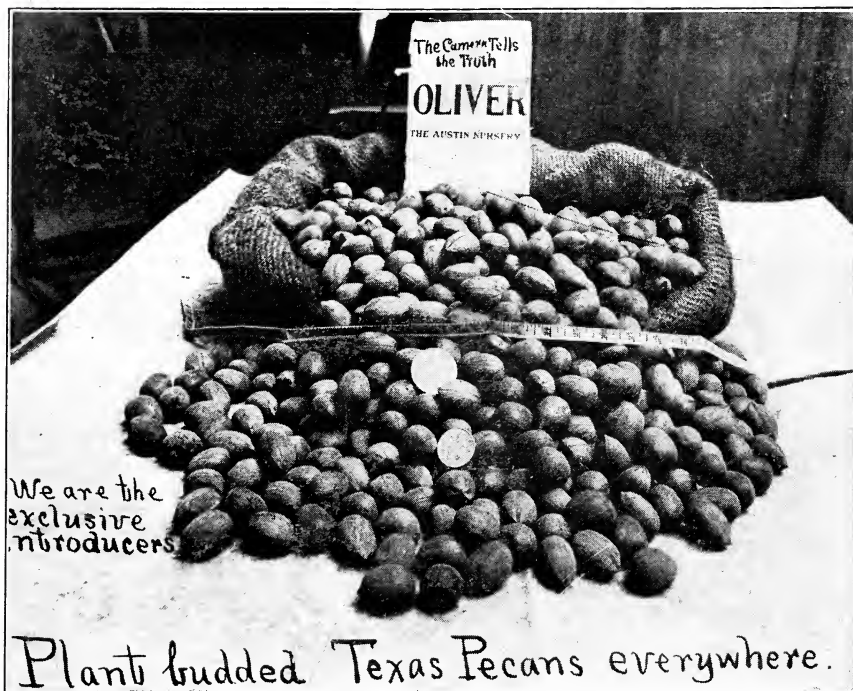
1910

CATALOG

1911

OF THE

AUSTIN NURSERY



The Camera Tells the Truth
OLIVER
THE AUSTIN NURSERY

We are the exclusive introducers

Plant budded Texas Pecans everywhere.

F. T. RAMSEY & SON, Proprietors

AUSTIN, TEXAS

RESIDENCE, OFFICE AND PACKING GROUNDS NEAR ELECTRIC CAR LINE

HYDE PARK

AUSTIN PRINTING COMPANY

AUSTIN  TEXAS

GREETING

In this our thirty-sixth Annual Catalog we wish to thank our many customers of Texas and other States who have favored us with their orders.

We know that over the southwestern and western portions of the United States we have hosts of pleased friends and patrons. While we have spent much time and money in finding and selecting new and better varieties, we have not one regret for it when we think of the enormous increase in our trade and the prospects of still greater increase in the future.

We pledge our full experience and best efforts in continuing to render the best of service to all customers, old or new.

F. T. RAMSEY & SON.

BUSINESS NOTICES

OUR SHIPPING SEASON begins about November 15th, and extends to April 1st.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES. Except where particular varieties are wanted, it is a good idea to leave the selection to us, stating the general character of soil, situation, whether the fruit is wanted for market or home use, the desired time of ripening, etc. We are well acquainted with the requirements of the different sections of Texas and the Southwest, and no doubt in most instances can make a better selection than the customer himself. In some cases, when we can not furnish the varieties ordered, we shall substitute others which we deem equal or superior, unless instructed not to do so.

WE GUARANTEE SAFE ARRIVAL, in good condition, of our trees and plants. Complaints, if any, must be made on receipt of goods; we will not hold our guarantee if this condition is not strictly complied with. Should any mistakes or omissions occur, we beg to be notified, and promise speedy and ample reparation.

TRUE TO NAME. We warrant every tree and plant sent out by us to be healthy and true to name. If any should prove not to be, we will return the amount paid us for them or furnish other trees; but are subject to no other claims or damages.

A CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION from the State Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries accompanies every shipment sent out by us.

WE PAY EXPRESS ON ORDERS FOR \$3.00 OR OVER. In order that our customers may know exactly what their trees will cost, we prepay express to any point in the State on orders for not less than **THREE DOLLARS'** worth of stock, and on orders for not less than **FIVE DOLLARS** will pay the express to any express office in the United States.

OUR TRAVELING SALESMEN are hereby commended to the public. We endeavor, as far as possible, to secure the services of salesmen well known by the people to whom they sell, who are competent to give the particular information required in the selection of an orchard for any location and who, being perfectly familiar with our varieties, can give any special information. They do not sell at fancy prices, but at the prices quoted in this catalog. Our object in employing salesmen is simply to place our stock before the public, and we pay them cheerfully, believing that those who buy from us once will continue to do so. While we commend our salesmen to the confidence and kindness of the public, we are not responsible for their debts or for special contracts they may make.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES are unexcelled, over the H. & T. C., the I. & G. N. and the M. K. & T. railroads, and the Wells-Fargo, Pacific and American Express Companies.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS should be given for marking and shipping orders. If express office is different from postoffice, this should be stated on the order sheet.

TERMS CASH. Remittances should be made by postoffice or express orders, or by bank draft on Austin or New York. All accounts are due and payable at Austin. Those with whom we are not acquainted will please send cash with order or we will ship C. O. D.

We accept checks in payment of bills.

IF ANYTHING DIES within one year from time of delivery we replace it at half of catalog price.

The Austin Nurse
Austin, Texas. F. T. RAINY & SON
Publishers

If you prefer to pay your medical costs C.O.D. then...

Postage Stamp 2

May we do so? Say YES or NO.

SPRING CITY/SPRING LAKE

REMARKS:

FOR TEN NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RELIABLE PERSONS WHO MAY NEED AND DESIRE OUR CATALOGUE, YOU MAY SELECT, WITHOUT CHARGE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS WORTH OF NURSERY STOCK IN ANY ORDER ALREADY AMOUNTING TO AS MUCH AS \$1.50

NAMES OF THOSE WHO NEED A CATALOG

ADDRESS

LARGE ORDERS

In the rapid development of the whole southwest there is an unparalleled opportunity for the growing of fruit. The time is already here when Texas is growing the finest peaches, plums, pears, apples, grapes, figs, pecans, and berries that can be found in our country.

How few large cities and even small towns are really supplied with home grown fruit, or even with fruit that is shipped to them.

Population is increasing by bounds.

What better investment can one make than in fruit trees? There is not only the pleasure and benefit from the family orchard, but profit as well. There is the correspondingly greater profit from the large commercial orchard.

We can make interesting prices on trees in thousand lots, and over.

Get away from the crops that pay little, or nothing at all. Add to your income \$200 to \$1000 an acre from an orchard or berry patch.

SOUTHERN GROWN TREES. The Southwest, and especially Texas, has come to be recognized as one of the leading nursery sections of the world. It has many advantages over some of the older tree-growing States, in that this new country is freer from disease, and that a tree or animal can be taken from the South to the North better than from the North to the South.

Our trees are grown principally on high prairie land without irrigation and are suited to all kinds of soil and climate.

THE THINGS YOU HAVE NOT HEARD OF

This catalog would be more than double its present size were we to tell you of the many varieties we buy and try and throw away. In order to be sure of having the best we have paid a thousand prices for some new varieties, and then under test find them inferior in some vital quality.

It is to offset in some measure these losses that we charge more for a really valuable, new variety when we find it. It is certainly better for the planter to have them tested in this way than for each to plant a lot of worthless varieties.

We are proud of the long list of varieties we have introduced during our fifty years in the business, each of which has proven to be all we have claimed it to be.

If we waited for others to find and judge, and buy and test and advertise new varieties, we could then get buds and grafts and sell at the price of old varieties, possibly one-half or less of the prices of the introducer. We could take his catalog, show his prices to the people and make some of them believe he was robbing them. Really now, which of us would you rather patronize? Anything in this catalog considered solely in the light of an investment is worth several times the price we ask for it.

GET FAMILIAR with trees and plants by subscribing for and reading Texas Farm and Ranch, of Dallas, \$1.00 a year. We enjoy selling to well posted customers. Write the De La Mare Publishing Co., of 170 Fulton Street, New York, and the MacMillan Co., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, for catalog of books for Farmers, Fruit Growers and Florists.

SEE INSIDE BACK COVER FOR DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, ETC.

ORCHARD PLOW

To make a four foot plow, take a piece of steel ten or ten and a half feet long, four inches wide and a quarter inch thick; in the middle, sharpen four feet six inches. This leaves four feet for the blade and three inches turned up at each end. The ends should extend up six or seven inches. Then slope the steel up to beam at the common height of a beam and turn the ends upon each side of beam. Clamp to the beam, preferably behind the handles, with a bolt above and one below. Braces should run from the middle of the six-inch upright at ends up and forward past the middle of the beam.

It is best to have a rod for stiffener from the middle of the blade up through the steel on one side of the beam with taps above and below. The head of the rod can be counter-sunk on back edge of the blade.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

PEACH

Plant from 16 to 20 feet each way. Cut tops back to 18 to 24 inches as soon as planted. Cultivate often. For number on an acre, see inside back cover.

There is no fruit that is more universally successful in Texas than the peach, but one must observe that different strains must be planted in the different sections. It would be useless to plant varieties of the South Chinese strain toward the northern part of the State, and no less wrong to plant varieties of the pure Persian strain on the coast. Over the greater part of the State the best strains are the North China, represented by Mamie Ross and Family Favorite, and crosses between it and the Persian race, represented by Elberta and Governor Lanham.

We believe Texas leads the rest of the world in the number of really valuable new peaches and other fruits it produces. Many new varieties are sent us each season. We have fruited hundreds of varieties in our own test orchards, and feel justified in saying that the collections we offer for the different sections of the State are not surpassed.

We give our list according to the months, and the date of ripening is about the average at Austin. We call attention to the fact that differences in seasons from year to year may cause a variation in the time of ripening for all fruits from a few days to a week or more.

After each name the letter "F" denotes Freestone, "C" Cling, and "S C" Semi-cling—meaning that the fruit is not distinctively freestone or cling.

MAY PEACH

Victor (F) 15th
Sneed (F) 18th

Alexander (F) 20th
Japan Dwarf (F) 24th

Greensboro (F) 27th

JUNE PEACH

Triumph (F) 2nd
Imperial (F) 10th
Blau (C) 15th
Dewey (F) 12th
Honey (F) 15th

Arp Beauty (F) 20th
Hobson (S C) 20th
Rivers (F) 20th
Rogers (F) 23rd
Pallas (F) 25th

Mamie Ross (S C) 25th
Guinn (F) 27th
Best June (S C) 28th
Spence (F) 30th

JULY PEACH

Slappy (F) 2nd
Sugar (F) 2nd
Carman (F) 5th
Crawfords Early (F) 5th
Family Fav. (F) 5th
Leona (F) 5th
Carpenter (C) 8th
Gov. Hogg (S C) 8th
Thurber (F) 8th
Cabler's Indian (C) 10th
Champion (F) 10th
Chinese Cling (C) 10th

Elberta (F) 10th
Jackson (C) 10th
Lee (C) 10th
Burnap (C) 10th
Chilow (C) 10th
Mixon Free (F) 12th
Rupley (C) 12th
Alton (F) 15th
Crosby (F) 15th
Everbearing (F) 15th
Gov. Lanham (C) 15th
Phillips (C) 15th

Stump (F) 15th
Taylor (F) 15th
Crawford's Late (F) 20th
Lovell (F) 20th
Matthews Beauty (F) 20th
Muir (F) 20th
Onderdonk (F) 20th
Gov. Campbell (C) 20th
Smith Indian (C) 25th
Mixon Cling (C) 28th

AUGUST PEACH

Indian Cling (C) 1st
Sylphide (C) 5th
Snow Cling (C) 10th

Augusta (F) 15th
Heath (C) 25th
Picquett's (F) 25th

Salway (F) 25th
Lady Palmerston (F) 30th
Buttram (C) 30th

SEPTEMBER PEACH

Weaver (C) 1st
Lord Palmerston (C) 5th

Ramsey's Late (C) 10th
Barnes (C) 15th


Thompson (C) 15th
Equinox (F) 22nd

OCTOBER PEACH

Bell's October (F) 1st
Octoberta (F) 1st

Miss May (F) 1st
Stinson (C) 10th

No acre is more profitable than an acre of fruit and berries.



The Leona Peach

More productive
and earlier
than Elberta.
Otherwise the
same

SPECIAL PEACH.

Of the hundred varieties of peaches that we sell, there are some that deserve special mention. While these are not as old as most of the Standard Peaches, they are not new, untried kinds, but have been thoroughly tested and have shown surpassing merit.

We sell these at higher prices because they are worth it, and because, after tests and experiments, costing much time and money, they have proven to be valuable additions to our list of peaches.

ARP BEAUTY. 50 cents. Freestone. June 20. Yellow, with red cheek, a Smith county seedling that has proved of great commercial value. It resembles Elberta, but ripens entirely before it.

AUGUSTA. 50 cents. Freestone. August 15. Large, yellow, finest quality. It seems to be a cross between Elberta and a common yellow seedling. Extra sure bearer, ripens a month later than Elberta, and is the best August peach we ever saw. Bears when others fail.

BESTJUNE. 50 cents. Semi-cling. June 28. Light color, red cheek. A seedling in Fayette county that might be called an improved Mamie Ross. Enormously productive year after year. A prize for South Texas.

BLAU. 50 cents. Cling. June 15. A large white cling, color of Mamie Ross, but firmer. An Austin seedling that has not failed to bear in ten years.

BURNAP. 50 cents. Cling. July 10. Large, white cling, resembling Chinese Cling, but the most prolific of all large peaches. A seedling in the yard of S. L. Burnap of Austin. Two year old budded trees were wonders with their crops of fruit.

BUTTRAM. 50 cents. Cling. August 30. A large, yellow, fine-flavored cling that originated from seed in the old Buttram orchard in Deaf

Smith county. It ripens there September 15th. The elevation is 3600 feet, and the common varieties of peaches do not bear regularly. This peach and Thompson were produced by nature for the plains. They bear where others fail. Any orchard in the whole Panhandle will not be complete without these peaches.

CHILLOW. 50 cents. A pure yellow cling; ripens July 10th. A seedling of Chinese Cling, but, unlike its parent, has borne every year for ten years. Very firm, and no peach will keep longer or ship further. Few peaches equal it in quality, and none surpass it. We doubt if it ever fails to bear a crop, but it never bears too heavy. One critical fruit grower one year said he would take two hundred trees if he could get one hundred and seventy-five of them of Chilow. The most delicious canned goods of any kind, from any state, in Austin are a few cases of Chilow that were sliced thin before canning. With some new varieties, praises are loudest the first year; not so with Chilow.

GOV. CAMPBELL. 50 cents. Cling. July 20. Large, white, productive. The old seedling tree in Austin has hardly missed a crop for twenty-six years.

GOV. LANHAM. \$1.00. Cling. July 15. This is one of the most beautiful and one of the very largest peaches we have ever seen. The trees bear full of extra large peaches when only two years old. They are as large as the very largest Elberta, and the yellow and red is even brighter than the shading on the Elberta. It ripens with Elberta, but is a cling, and the yellow flesh is very firm and will ship to any market. It originated from seed right here in Austin. We have never taken greater pleasure in introducing any new fruit.

HOBSON. 50 cents. Semi-cling. June 20. An improved Mamie Ross, and ripens earlier.

LEONA. 50 cents. Freestone. July 5. Almost exactly like a bright Elberta, but ripens a week earlier and is very much more productive. Two-year trees bear about as many peaches as four-year Elbertas.

OCTOBERTA. 50 cents. Freestone. October 1. A yellow freestone, resembling Elberta.

RAMSEY'S LATE. 50 cents. Cling. September 10. White cling, resembling Heath, that originated with Mr. Ramsey, near Bowie. It is our very best September peach for four years. Productive, good and bright as a June peach.

SMITH INDIAN. 50 cents. Cling. July 25. We have tried for thirty years to find an old fashioned red-fleshed, juicy Indian Cling that would grow to a good size. We have found it, a seedling right here in Austin, and it is a persistent, prolific bearer. We hail its advent with more pleasure than comes often in our business. It has borne full on several bad fruit years, when peaches were scarce. We commend it to our friends everywhere.

TAYLOR. 50 cents. Freestone. July 15. Like the biggest, brightest Elberta, rather more yellow; a few days later than Elberta. Productive. A marvelous peach.

THOMPSON. 50 cents. Cling. September 15. A seedling in the orchard of Mr. J. D. Thompson in Deaf Smith county. Another peach for the plains. If you live on the prairie plant it. Large, yellow, fine flavor.

WEAVER. 50 cents. Cling. September 1. Originated from seed in the yard of Mr. D. W. Weaver, of Austin. We grew ten thousand trees of it for Mr. Weaver before we secured the right to grow and sell the variety. It has now borne several years in our orchard. A yellow cling overspread with red, often measuring nine and ten inches; flesh very yellow and very firm; of very best quality. During the twelve years we have known it, it has not failed to bear; always ripe the 1st day of September. No peach brings a higher price in market. The trees show some Spanish blood (old Texas seedling type). We heartily commend it to our customers. A few years ago we sent some trees to the late Mr. Falkner, of Waco; as a result, he ordered a thousand trees each year for three years. He told us no peach in his large orchard paid as much per tree as the Weaver. The demand increases so much each year that we have never been able fully to satisfy it.

SPECIAL OFFER.

For our special varieties, we make the following prices:

	Doz.	100
50c trees,	\$5.00	\$35.00
\$1.00 trees,	9.00	60.00

We have only one price for all SPECIAL varieties, regardless of size.

Two Tree Diggers, - 8 mules to each,
digging 7 ft. one year old peach
trees; 100 000 a day in Ramsey's
• Austin Nursery - 300 acres



STANDARD PEACH.

	Each	Dozen	100
5 to 6 feet, fancy trees.....	35 cents	\$4 00	\$30 00
4 to 5 feet, choice	25 cents	3 00	20 00
3 to 4 feet, first class	20 cents	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 feet, light grade	15 cents	1 50	10 00

ALEXANDER. Freestone. May 20. Large, light color, with red cheek. The old reliable, early peach; sure bearer. **Arkansas Traveler**, **Jessie Kerr** and some others, if not identical, are so much like Alexander that we do not grow them.

ALTON. Freestone. July 15. White, medium size, proving to be of extra value on the plains.

BARNES. Cling. September 15. A pale wine-colored Indian cling of superb quality.

BELL'S OCTOBER. Freestone. October 1. Large, fine, yellow freestone, red cheek. Originated in Denton county.

CABLE'S INDIAN. Cling. July 10. Medium size. A light-colored Indian cling, ripening early in July; perhaps the earliest pure Indian cling. Introduced many years ago by Mr. Onderdonk in Victoria county. It succeeds far south.

CARMAN. Freestone. July 5. A large, white freestone with red cheek that originated in Limestone county; fine flavor.

CARPENTER. Cling. July 8. Medium size, light color. This peach has literally borne full for eight successive years. Possibly it has borne more bushels than any variety in our orchard. It is one of the very best for South Texas and, as far north as Missouri, those who have it want more.

CHAMPION. Freestone. July 10. Large. A superb, white freestone of very highest quality. One year at our State Horticultural meeting it won for us the gold medal for the best plate of peaches in the State.

CHINESE CLING. Cling. July 10. Perhaps the very largest white cling that grows. Juicy, but not prolific.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Freestone. July 5. Large, yellow-fleshed, highly colored.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Freestone. July 20. Large, yellow. Resembles Crawford's Early, but larger.

CROSBY. Freestone. July 15. Very productive, medium size, round, yellow flesh. In great demand in West Texas. This is the peach often called Frost Proof.

DEWEY. Freestone. June 12. About the earliest pure yellow freestone.

ELBERTA. Freestone. July 10. Very large, yellow-fleshed, red-cheeked freestone. This peach has been planted commercially more extensively than any other.

EQUINOX. Freestone. September 22. Large. Yellow.

EVERBEARING. Freestone. July 15. Large. Red stripes. An Indian peach that is several weeks in ripening.

FAMILY FAVORITE. Freestone. July 5. Medium, white, red-cheeked freestone that practically bears full every year. It is needed in every orchard.

GOVERNOR HOGG. Semi-cling. July 8. Large, white, tender, pink cheek, highest quality.

GREENSBORO. Freestone. May 27. Large, white, oblong. We believe it is the most prolific of all the extra early peaches. Large size for an early peach.

GUINN. Freestone. June 27. A new seedling in Cherokee county that has been planted extensively by Mr. Guinn for several years. It becomes a very bright red color long before it is ripe, putting it in condition for shipping before it is soft.

HEATH. Cling. August 25. Medium size, white; a good old standard.

HONEY. Freestone. June 15. A medium sized white peach specially suited to the extreme southern part of the peach belt. The sweetest that grows.

IMPERIAL. Freestone. June 10. Of the Honey type of peaches. Valuable for the extreme south.

INDIAN CLING. Cling. August 1. Medium size, red meat. Like the old-fashioned, real red-fleshed Indian cling, as large as it used to grow.

JACKSON. Cling. July 10. A large white cling; a duplicate of the Chinese in size and appearance, but bears abundantly.

JAPAN DWARF. Freestone. May 24. Dwarfish, bushy tree. Generally half the flesh is red; sure bearer; does well all over Texas, and is perhaps the best extra early peach for the section between Austin and the Gulf.

LADY PALMERSTON. Freestone. August 30. Large; rich, yellow flesh.

LEE. Cling. July 10. Large, cream-colored cling; sure bearer.

LORD PALMERSTON. Cling. September 5. Large, white. Sure bearer.

LOVELL. Freestone. July 20. A great favorite in California.

MAMIE ROSS. Semi-cling. June 25. Large, white, red cheek. Between a cling and a freestone. Wonderfully prolific and regular in its bearing.

MATHEW'S BEAUTY. Freestone. July 20. Large. Yellow. Originated in Georgia. Quality excellent.

MISS MAY. Freestone. October 1. Medium to large, white. Very sure bearer.

MIXON CLING. Cling. July 28. Old reliable, large, firm, blush-white.

MIXON FREE. Freestone. July 12. White, with blush. Luscious.

MUIR. Freestone. July 20. Rich yellow. A favorite in California for drying.

ONDERDONK. Freestone. July 20. Yellow. One of the reliable peaches for the extreme south.

PALLAS. Freestone. June 25. Medium. White. Deliciously sweet and bears every year. It is successful far to the south and southwest.

PHILLIPS. Cling. July 15. A great favorite in California. Yellow, firm.

PICQUETT. Freestone. August 25. A productive, yellow-fleshed freestone. Ripens here in August, but in north Texas in September.

RIVERS. Freestone. June 20. White, red-cheeked, tender freestone. Bears very young and rarely misses a full crop.

ROGERS. Freestone. June 23. Medium. Light color. Very much like Mamie Ross, but of better quality and positively a surer bearer, and its successful range extends far down on the coast.

RUPLEY. Cling. July 12. A firm, round, medium-sized yellow cling of Mr. Onderdonk's introduction. Its best range is toward the coast.

SALWAY. Freestone. August 25. A yellow-fleshed old standard variety. Ripens here in August and in North Texas in September.

SLAPPY. Freestone. July 2. Yellow-fleshed. Some carload shipments from Georgia to the northern markets brought extra fine returns. It is doing well in the extreme South, and in East Texas.

SNEED. Freestone. May 18. A white peach that was the first to ripen ahead of Alexander. Not very prolific, but bears some every year.

SNOW CLING. Cling. August 10. White. Firm. Nothing better for canning, preserving or for market. Mr. Fred Heep, living twelve miles south of Austin, for many years found this his most profitable among many fine peaches.

SPENCE. Freestone. June 30. Large, light with blush. An Austin seedling, in general appearance like Mamie Ross, but slightly larger, and of superlative flavor; flesh inclined to be mealy. Regular, uniform bearer.

STINSON. Cling. October 10. Red-cheeked. Yellow-fleshed. A regular bearer and one of the very best all around late peaches. It is especially valuable toward West Texas.

STUMP THE WORLD. Freestone. July 15. Large, white. Old standard, reliable bearer.

SUGAR. Freestone. July 2. An improved Pallas. Most productive peach we have ever seen. Very sweet.

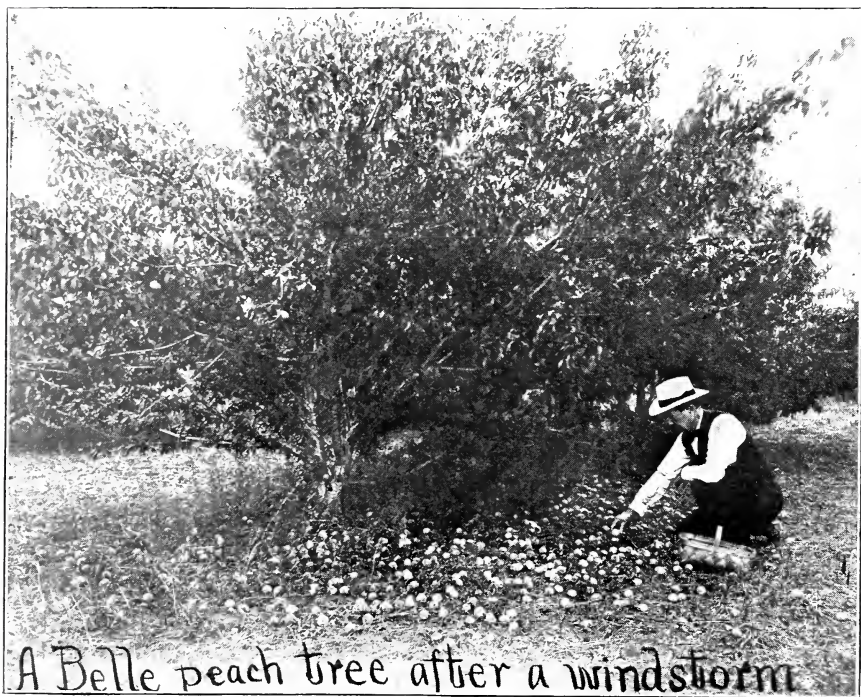
SYLPHIDE. Cling. August 5. Large, light color. Resembles Lee but three weeks later and a wonderfully sure bearer; rarely fails. It is needed in every orchard, as it comes in after the rush of July peaches.

THURBER. Freestone. July 8. Medium to large, white, with red cheek. While this peach is fairly good on all points, it excels on none, except in its habit of bearing a full crop almost every year. Very hardy, robust tree.

TRIUMPH. Freestone. June 2. Medium size. Yellow. Red cheek. It bears too full is all one can say against it. One of the surest croppers.

VICTOR. Freestone. May 15. Medium size. White with blush. A new seedling of Sneed and is a few days earlier. We consider it the very earliest of all peaches, and is a better bearer than some other May peaches.

SEEDLING PEACHES. Two years old, from good mixed seed 15 cents; \$10.00 a hundred.



THE BELLE PEACHES

By F. T. RAMSEY

Price Same as Standard Peach.

In 1875 I stood by my father and watched him make a list of the names of the peaches we were going to bud in the nursery that summer. Every one on the list, except four, came from up toward Maryland. These four were selected from our big seedling orchard on account of their large size. It seems to me all varieties were selected on account of their size in those days.

In June of 1878 I came home from canvassing, one Saturday, and told my father that the people wanted peach trees that would bear. They said they wanted them to bear like seedlings. They thought the seedlings were full just because they were seedlings and not because they were different varieties.

The truth is, a budded tree will bear just as well as a seedling. As a rule the varieties that rarely or never fail are smaller than a nurseryman likes to send out.

But the people, now, as they did then, demand sure bearers.

We commenced then, and fifteen years ago doubled our efforts, to collect a set of the surest bearers in existence.

We certainly have them now. They are selected out of 200,000 or 300,000 seedlings. None of them are large, but they all taste good.

They have borne full these late years when all other peaches have been almost a total failure. They will run the peach belt far south and will be appreciated as far north as Missouri.

They all ripen in July and August. They are the "Belles" of all the sure bearers.

Plant a few trees of each. If you do not get peaches from them there'll be none in forty miles of you.

ANABEL. White cling.

CHRISTABEL. Yellow cling.

CLARABEL. White freestone.

CRADDEBEL. Yellow cling.

ELLABEL. Yellow cling.

EUPHIEBEL. Yellow cling.

FLORABEL. Yellow cling.

+ INDIANBEL. Indian Cling.

JESSIEBEL. White cling.

MARYBEL. Yellow cling.

MERCYBEL. Yellow cling.

PERMEBEL. White freestone.

+ SMITHABEL. White freestone.

WINNIEBEL. Yellow freestone.

A LIST OF GOOD PEACHES FOR SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

Augusta, 14 Belle peaches, Bestjune, Cabler's, Carpenter, Gov. Campbell, Hobson, Honey, Imperial, Japan Dwarf, Mamie Ross, Onderdonk, Pallas, Ramsey's Late, Rogers, Rupley, Sugar, Smith Indian, Thurber.

A LIST OF GOOD PEACHES FOR THE PLAINS.

Alton, Buttram, Carpenter, Champion, Crosby, Heath, Lord Palmerston, Mamie Ross, Ramsey's Late, Salway, Smith Indian, Snow Cling, Thompson, Weaver.

A LIST OF GOOD PEACHES FOR THE TERRITORY BELOW THE FOOT OF THE PLAINS AND FOR THE NORTH-CENTRAL PRAIRIES.

Alexander, Arp Beauty, 14 Belle peaches, Burnap, Carman, Carpenter, Champion, Chilow, Elberta, Family Favorite, Gov. Campbell, Gov. Lanham, Greensboro, Hobson, Lee, Leona, Mamie Ross, Mixon Cling, Octoberta, Rivers, Rogers, Snow Cling, Spence, Stinson, Sylphide, Taylor, Thompson, Thurber, Ramsey's Late, Smith Indian, Weaver.

FACTS ABOUT PEACHES.

The peach is strictly a deciduous tree. The leading varieties of large peaches do not produce good crops after a warm winter.

If a person stays awake all night, he has not much energy in the morning. If a peach tree stays awake all of a warm winter, it has not much energy in the spring, and a poor crop is the result. Our list contains sure bearers for Central and Southern Texas. Some are natives and of the Southern Spanish strain and have been selected on the records they have made for bearing regularly.

For the Plains and Western Texas, as well as all adjoining States, we have an assortment which every year is proving to be the **BEST** in all particulars.

We test and prove.

We sell only the best.

PLUM

CLASSIFICATION OF PLUMS.

We do not want to increase the confusion, and without considering what might be the best classification to guide experts, we believe the following to be the best to guide retail buyers, for whom we are writing this catalog:

I. CHICKASAW (C.). Thorny zigzag growth. Blooms rather early. Leaves narrow and trough-shaped. Suckers freely from the roots if not grafted.

II. CHICKASAW OF THE WILD GOOSE TYPE (W. G.). Smoother growth. Blooms later as a class. Larger leaves. Suckers less. Stronger growth. It is hard to tell to which of the above groups belong some varieties.

III. GOLDEN BEAUTY (G. B.). Bark of limbs rather yellow or light color. Leaves very large. Blooms latest. Ripens late.

IV. AMERICANA (A.). Large, coarse growth. Blooms late. Fine quality. But few varieties are valuable this far south.

V. HYBRIDS (J. X.). Crosses between Japan and one of the other groups.

VI. JAPAN (J.) Well known, smooth limbs, large leaves.

VII. AUSTRALIS (AU.). The large, wild plum plentiful over Texas. Fruit generally ripens late. Formerly classed as Americana. Trees live to be very old and sometimes measure a foot in diameter.

The above classes or families are believed to contain all sorts that can be generally recommended. There are various other types not generally valuable in Texas.

Of all the fruits that grow in this country, we consider plums one of the most successful. A few years ago all the varieties that were worthy of planting ripened within a period of six weeks. Now the season is extended to five months—from May 1st to October 1st.

Then the only good variety was the Wild Goose. Now there are dozens that are of more value.

We advise our customers not to plant Japan plums exclusively, for we offer a number of varieties of native plums that surpass, as a rule, the Japan in the number of bushels a tree will produce and in the quality of the fruit.

Over a large portion of the State in every family orchard we would recommend that of every hundred trees planted not less than twenty-five of them should be plum trees, and on some locations more.

We have a few varieties of plums that, under ordinary treatment, have produced good crops of fruit about fourteen years out of fifteen, and nearly all the varieties we name are making the same record under our treatment of winter cultivation.

Frequent cultivation all the year sounds expensive. We tried various designs of wide-cut plows, and have settled on the plow illustrated on another page. Two rounds between our orchard rows annihilate every weed, and give that complete, level and shallow cultivation so long recommended by intelligent orchardists.

Plant from 16 to 20 feet apart. Plums seem more fruitful when there are many different varieties in an orchard, as they pollinize each other more perfectly.

All varieties are budded or grafted on peach seedlings. We also grow some leading varieties on Mariana. See list on page 14.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We pay the express to any express office in Texas when order amounts to \$3.00, and to any point in the United States if order amounts to \$5.00, and replace at half price all trees that die within one year.



Advance Plum. Ripe May 15.

Our man who was selling Advance Plums said they sold so fast we should change the name to Goquick. Biggest early plum. Earliest big plum. Beautiful. Tree robust—always full.

SPECIAL PLUM.

What has been said of Special Peaches applies as well to Special Plums. We regard our special varieties as the cream of all fruits and are proud to be able to offer such a collection to our customers.

ADVANCE. 50 cents. (J. X. W. G.) May 20. Very large, firm, bright red. Tree wonderfully robust on all kinds of land. A Texas seedling that eclipses all early plums.

DORIS. 50 cents. (J. X.) June 5. This fine plum has now borne many years, and we like it better each year. In shape and size, it is like a large Botan, but is of darker color. It is decidedly earlier than Botan and every plum, from the first ripe to the last, is superlatively sweet. The skin is very thin, but strong as linen paper. It colors before it is ripe. We kept some nine days and they were at their best for eating.

FUNK. 50 cents. (G. B. X. C.) June 1. Introduced by Mr. Munson as the best early plum. Appears to be a cross between the Americana or Golden Beauty Family and a Chickasaw. It is highly praised by the introducer and by all who have seen it.

GONZALES. 50 cents. (J. X. W. G.) June 15. In 1898 we introduced the Gonzales, and, in spite of the fact that we sell it at a higher price than the general run of varieties, we have never been able to grow enough to supply the demand. For quick and certain returns, it has made a reputation over many States. Color, a brilliant red. It combines the pleasant sweetness and juiciness of a real good Wild Goose with firmness and flavor of a Japanese plum, and yet has a distinct flavor which those who have tasted it say reminds them of nutmeg and vanilla. It is unsurpassed and hard to describe. We kept some fruit in good condition for a week after it was ripe in a drawer in our desk.

Hon. T. M. Harwood, of Gonzales, wrote urging us to disseminate it. The following are extracts from his letter:

"I visited the plum tree last Saturday, and I assure you it beats anything I ever saw. The fruit is as solid on the limbs almost as grains of

corn on a cob, and at the same time is large and beautiful, and is sweet and delicious. Very small seed and sweet to the seed. No worms or other blemish. I regard it as the finest plum I ever saw. Mrs. Miller says a tramp came along about three years ago with some very fine plums in his sack and she bought three of them for 25 cents and planted the seed. Only one germinated, and it made this tree. It is certainly different from and superior to any plum I ever saw. I suggested to call it the Gonzales Scotch Miller Plum. The people are old residents here, but from Scotland, and, as all are Scotch Presbyterians, are entirely reliable."

Mr. P. T. Beach, of Luling, who first called our attention to the plum, wrote us: "I can sell a thousand trees of it around Gonzales. I am offered as high as \$5.00 for the few trees you have now."

The original tree bore full at two years old, and we have never seen Gonzales fail to bear, at least, a fair crop.

Gonzales took first premium at the World's Fair at St. Louis, scoring more points than any fruit of any kind.

HAPPINESS. \$1.00. (J. X. W. G.) July 1. The late Joseph Breck had a seedling come up in his plum orchard fifteen years ago, and it bore at two years old and has borne every year since. It shows plainly to be a cross between a Japan plum and one of the Wild Goose family. He gave us some grafts to test under total restrictions, and ever since they commenced to bear we tried to buy the right to sell it, but did not make such arrangements for several years. He realized its value, and all the time thought of growing it exclusively.

The tree is one of the handsomest that grows; leaves very large; the sun never burns a plum. The fruit is borne well inside the tree, so the limbs are not pulled down out of shape.

It is very large, often measuring six inches around; color glowing red, and in quality it is rarely equaled. It bears full, but does not over-bear, so has no off years. If there is a better plum than Gonzales, it is Happiness. We introduce it, believing it will bring happiness to thousands of homes.

This is the plum which was exhibited without a name at our State Horticultural meeting in 1903, and which, we believe, attracted more attention than any other fruit on exhibition. Philosophers say happiness is something that can not be bought; it is not so now.

MCCARTNEY. 50 cents. (C.) May 20. Of Texas origin; large, pure yellow; ripens in May with the very early plums. It surprises all who plant it.

MAYNARD. 50 cents. (J. X.) June 25. Introduced for Mr. Burbank, the originator, by a Pacific nursery in 1903, and sold strictly at \$2.50 each. When we visited Mr. Burbank in the summer of 1903, he told us he considered it on all points far superior to any other plum he had produced. The following is his description: "In size, it is very large, often measuring seven and one-half inches in circumference. From nearly round, slightly flattened at the ends, of richest crimson purple, deepening to royal damask as full ripeness is reached. Tree hardy, vigorous and compact grower. Leaves dark, glossy green."

OXHEART. 50 cents. (W. G.) May 25. Of Texas origin. Large, productive, sweet. Brilliant red. Tree fine, shapely grower. Free from all diseases.

SANTA ROSA. 50 cents. (J. X.) Magnificent, large, rich colored. Mr. Burbank's recent introduction, and he says the best of all he has produced.

SULTAN. (J.) 50 cents. July 1. Very large, purplish red; flesh red, highest quality; bears younger than other red-fleshed plums. One of Mr. Burbank's greatest productions.

WONDER. 50 cents. (W. G. X. C.) July 1. A medium sized, red plum, produced from seed in Hale county on the plains. Those who have had it bear in that section are wildly enthusiastic over it. We are sure it ought to be in every orchard in the Panhandle. Very prolific here.

SPECIAL PRICES:

For our special varieties of plums we make the following prices:

	Doz.	100
50c trees,	\$5.00	\$35.00
\$1.00 trees,	9.00	60.00

STANDARD PLUMS.

	Each	Dozen	100
Prices { 4 to 6 feet, best grade	35 cents	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet, choice	30 cents	3 50	25 00
2 to 3 feet, light grade	25 cents	2 50	20 00

NOTE.—The best one-year trees of Golden Beauty and several Chickasaw varieties are often less than four feet high.

ABUNDANCE. (J.) June 10. Strong, upright growing tree; fruit large, round, red, deliciously sweet. We are unable to distinguish any difference between this and Botan.

AMERICA. (C. X. J.) July 1. A cross between Botan and Robinson; enormously productive; medium to large, first yellow and then red.

ARKANSAS LOMBARD. (C.) July 5. Medium size, round, red. A very sure and prolific bearer.

BARTLETT. (J. X.) June 15. A cross between Simoni and Delaware. Tree beautiful upright grower; fruit round, red, with yellow spots; flesh salmon colored; quality very fine. It really tastes like a Bartlett pear.

BOTAN. (J.) June 10. Strong, upright growing tree; fruit large, round, red, deliciously sweet.

BURBANK. (J.) June 25. One of the most popular and valuable plums. Tree spreading; awkward grower; fruit firm; bears very young, and rarely fails. This plum bears such heavy crops that the fruit should be thinned out almost half every year before it is ripe. Color, red.

CAPTAIN. (G. B.) August. Firm, yellow, slightly larger than Golden Beauty, and of better flavor. It was formerly called Columbia.

CHABOT. (J.) July 10. Large, firm, yellowish flesh. One of the best.

CLIFFORD. (W. G.) June 30. Large, red, meaty, fine American flavor.

EAGLE. (W. G.) July 5. Has made a fine record in North Texas. Medium size, yellow and red; sure bearer; called the everbearing plum, but it is not so good on this point in the south half of the State as El Paso.

EL PASO. (C.) July 10. Red, medium size; some round, some slightly oblong; sweet when thoroughly ripe. In our orchard we have had two or three varieties bear more bushels in one crop, but in a series of eight or ten years we doubt if any variety has equaled El Paso. It has had enormous crops every year. Specially suited to the south half of the State. When overloaded, it ripens slowly. We have picked ripe plums off of a tree for three months, commencing the last of June.

EXCELSIOR. (J. X. C.) July 1. Purplish red, large fruit; flesh light straw color. Possibly this plum succeeds further south than any we sell. It is valuable here and can be recommended for planting on the extreme coast.

FIRST. (J. X.) June. Introduced by Mr. Burbank in 1901. A combination cross of several strains of plums. He says it blooms late and is the handsomest and largest of all very early plums.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. (G. B.) August and September. Introduced by Mr. Onderdonk many years ago. While the Wayland was perhaps the first of the type to become popular in the Central-Western States, Golden Beauty holds this honor in Texas. Fruit medium-sized, yellow, not sweet until fully ripe; leaves very large; resists drought.

HALE. (J.) June 1. Rapid-growing tree; bears young; fruit large, red, very sweet.

HYTANKIO. (J.) July 10. Large, dark red, very firm.

INDIAN CHIEF. (W. G.) July 1. Large, red; has a little of the flavor of the large, native wild plum. Tree strong grower and bears enormous crops very young. No orchard is complete without this.

JUICY. (J. X. W. G.) July 5. A cross between Botan and Robinson. Medium to large, turns first yellow, then red; enormously productive.

KELSEY. (J.) August. Very large, heart shaped; first turns a translucent green, then red; does best on sandy or hillside land; fine quality.

NONA. (J. X. W. G.) June 28. Large, somewhat pointed; color bright red; flesh yellow; juicy; high quality; regular bearer; very valuable here. We consider it one of the very best.

NORMAND. (J) July. Tree resembles Burbank, but is a stronger grower; fruit very large, apple-shaped, pale yellow color, good quality and exceedingly firm; does well from the Gulf to the north line of Texas, as customers are ordering more of it.

OHIO PROLIFIC. (W. G.) July 5. Medium size, red, good quality. We can truly say it never fails. Our father and grandfather placed it in our catalog in 1875; since then it has borne every year, and only two or three light crops.

PARSONS. (A.) July and August. Dark red, of very highest quality.

POOL'S PRIDE. (W. G.) July 5. Medium, oblong, very prolific. Two year old trees bend with fruit. Valuable on the plains and prairies.

PURPLE OCTOBER. (J.) July. Tree robust, sure bearer, fruit large, greenish red.

RED JUNE. (J.) July 30. Large, round, red, prolific.

ROBINSON. (C. or W. G.) July. Tree a fine symmetrical grower; fruit medium size and brilliant red; very firm. Year after year it has borne immense crops. One of our favorites.

ROULETTE. (W. G.) July. Like a large Wild Goose, but is covered with white dots; ripens just after Wild Goose. It scarcely has an equal for quality.

SATSUMA. (J.) July 10. Very large, smoky red; flesh blood red, very firm, superb flavor. Every orchard should contain some trees of Satsuma.

SHIRO. (J. X.) July. Very large, oblong or pointed, yellow; keeps a long time. Tree strongest grower; bears young.

TERRELL. (J. X. C.) Of Florida origin. Recommended for planting in the far South.

WICKSON. (J.) July. Tree quite an upright, pyramidal grower until the limbs are bowed down with heavy crops. Very large, slightly heart-shaped or pointed; red; flesh yellow, delicious.

WILD GOOSE. (W. G.) May 25. Medium to large, red; fine quality. It is bearing fine crops of late years.

WOOTEN. (W. G.) June. Similar to Wild Goose, but slightly later and very much more productive. Introduced by us in 1876. To meet the demand we have had to grow more trees of it than any other plum in the years preceding the introduction of the Burbank. It has made friends from Maryland to California; is in demand down near the coast, and is one of the most popular varieties on the plains and over all the central prairies of the State.

2 yr. old Gonzales Plum
5 foot Orchard Plow.



A LIST OF GOOD PLUMS FOR SOUTH TEXAS.

Advance, Burbank, Doris, El Paso, Excelsior, Golden Beauty, Gonzales, Kelsey, Nona, Normand, Shiro, Wooten, Terrell.

LIST OF GOOD PLUMS FOR CENTRAL, EAST AND NORTH TEXAS.

Advance, Abundance, America, Botan, Burbank, Chabot, Clifford, Doris, Golden Beauty, Gonzales, Happiness, Indian Chief, Nona, Normand, Oxheart, Satsuma, Shiro, Wickson, Wooten, Wonder.

LIST OF GOOD PLUMS FOR THE PLAINS.

Advance, America, Burbank, Eagle, Golden Beauty, Gonzales, Happiness, Indian Chief, Juicy, Nona, Ohio Prolific, Parsons, Pool's Pride, Shiro, Wonder, Wooten.

LIST OF PLUMS THAT WE HAVE BUDED ON MARIANA STOCK.

Abundance, America, Bartlett, Botan, Burbank, Doris, Excelsior, Gonzales, Pool's Pride, Red June, Sultan, Wild Goose, Wooten, Kelsey, Satsuma, Wickson.

PEAR

Plant from 16 to 24 feet each way. Kieffer, Garber, and Le Conte should be cut back for two or three years to make the tree spread.

Kieffer has proven commercially profitable in nearly every section of the State and is almost immune against blight.

SPECIAL PEAR.

See remarks under Special Peach on page 3.

ALAMO. \$1. July. A seedling of North Texas origin; probably a cross between Bartlett and the old Bergamot. Highly recommended by the introducer.

CANNER'S. 50 cents. August. Tree vigorous, upright, ornamental; large leaves; bears very young. Fruit apple-shaped, large, russety-yellow.

JAPAN RUSSETT. 50 cents. August. Similar to Canner's Japan. Every orchard should contain some of these because they bear regularly and are firm and fine for preserves.

MAGNOLIA. \$1.00. July and August. One of the best of the pears that contain Chinese blood; a most beautiful tree and fruit; bears young; fruit flattened at the ends, without any neck; rich, golden color.

PRICES FOR SPECIAL PEARS.

	Doz.	100
50c trees,	\$5.00	\$35.00
\$1.00 trees,	9.00	60.00

STANDARD PEAR.

	Each	Dozen	100
Prices { 4 to 6 feet, best grade	35 cents	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet, choice	30 cents	3 50	25 00
2 to 3 feet, light grade	25 cents	2 50	20 00

BARTLETT. July. Well known old pear of fine quality. Does best in northern and western parts of the State.

CLAIRGEAU. August 30. Large, handsome tree; fruit large. One of the very best old pears.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. July 10. Large, red; bears young.

DUCHESSE. August. Very large, short-necked, fine quality. One of the universally successful good quality pears.

EARLY HARVEST. June 30. Tree rampant grower; bears very young; fruit very large.

GARBER. August. Tree most vigorous grower; fruit large, firm. Of same strain as Kieffer and Le Conte.

KIEFFER September. The universal pear for America. Robust, handsome tree; fruit large and of good quality when fully ripe; one of the sure bearers; beautiful yellow color.

LE CONTE. July and August. Robust tree; luxuriant foliage; fruit, large, attractive. The pear that lead the way in South Texas.

SECKEL. August. Noted for its fine quality. Very successful in Texas.

APRICOT

We want again to impress upon our customers the importance of planting apricots where they will not be cultivated except with pick or spading fork during the first year after they have been planted. A tree planted in the back yard, or in some odd corner about the place, will bear three or four times as much fruit as it would if planted out in the orchard and cultivated. Plant a dozen trees on such locations; they will be productive, handsome, and will live to be very old, perhaps attaining the age of thirty years.

PRICES (except where noted):

	Each	Dozen	100
4 to 6 feet, best grade.....	35 cents	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet, choice	30 cents	3 50	25 00
2 to 3 feet, light grade	25 cents	2 50	20 00

CLUSTER. 50 cents. \$5.00 a dozen. June 20. Originated in our orchard, from Russian seed. Original tree has never failed to bear since it was three years old; of beautiful symmetrical growth, very vigorous and hardy; an enormous bearer. Fruit medium-sized, yellow, with occasional fleck of red, and of excellent quality. Blooms late; has passed through six freezes in one season after blooming and still produced a heavy crop of fruit.



Cluster Apricots grown at Lampasas on three year old tree sold by the Austin Nursery.

SHERIDAN. 50 cents. \$5.00 a dozen. June. This is a seedling in the yard of Mrs. Sheridan, of McCulloch county, right on the high prairies. The tree has borne every year since it was three years old. For several years our salesman in the county has mailed us each year samples of the fruit. It is large, of a beautiful yellow color, and of most delicious flavor. It has borne several times when all other varieties in the country around it failed. Knowing that apricots are not profitable on some orchard locations, we hesitated in introducing it until the demand could be resisted no longer. For the seven years that we have sold the Sheridan, it has proven the best apricot for all Western Texas, together with Cluster.

BLENHHEIM. May. One of the very earliest; has borne many profitable crops around Austin.

EARLY GOLDEN. June 1. Large, beautiful, yellow, delicious.

GOLDEN DROP. May 25. Medium size, bright. One of the very best bearers.

HELMSKIRK. June 1. Tree very hardy; a regular bearer; good quality.

MOORPARK. June. Large; orange, with red cheek; productive.

ROYAL. June. Early, large, fine color and flavor. We received one order from California for twenty thousand trees.

APPLE

Texas is rapidly pushing to the front as an apple State. On the plains and in New Mexico is some of the best apple territory in the world.

Fortunes are being made in this fruit, for which there is always a market, and which possesses the best of keeping qualities.

While other parts of the State are not specially adapted to apples, we have a few native Texas varieties of our own introduction that are well worth planting.

SUMMER APPLE.

Astrachan, Becker, Early Harvest, Helm, Lincoln, Oldenberg, Red June, Striped June, Summer Queen, Yellow Horse, Yellow Transparent.

FALL AND WINTER APPLE.

Arkansas Black, Ben Davis, Bismarck, Gano, Jonathan, Mammoth Black Twig, Missouri Pippin, Rutledge, Shockley, Talbot, Winesap.

SPECIAL APPLE.

See remarks under Special Peach on page 3.

BECKER. \$1.00. Summer. Originated with Dr. Becker, of Colorado county. Another Texas seedling that is proving to be one of the hardiest, most prolific and surest bearers, growing in almost any soil. Fruit attractive, light red, with white flecks, excellent quality. Our grafts were taken from healthy, young bearing trees.

BISMARCK. 50 cents. Fall. A new apple from New Zealand. Very large, handsome, red; fine quality. It is creating a sensation, as it bears at two years old and regular crops each year thereafter. It seems to stand any kind of climate. We have sent quantities of Bismarck to Cuba the past few years, and some have borne apples 14 inches in circumference.

HELM. \$1.00. July. We are proud of our collection of different fruits, and especially of our apples. We could make statements about the Helm apple we could hardly expect the public to believe. We introduced it with more pleasure and more expectancy than any apple we have ever introduced. The old mother tree has been bearing for thirty-five years down in Lee county. Suckers jerked off from around the collar of the tree and planted by the neighbors are making the same record. The greatest point in its favor is it seems to be unaffected by root rot, the disease that kills cotton, the one great obstacle in the way of apple growing in Central and Southern Texas. The fruit is of the very highest quality, bright red with cream colored flesh. The trees begin to bear at two years old. Of all fruits in our catalog, this is one we want all our customers to try. We named it after the owner of the original tree, but believe it will prove to be the helm that will

guide Texas apple growers into the haven of success. The Helm is not equaled for the plains or any other part of the State.

LINCOLN. 50 cents. Summer. Introduced by Mr. Onderdonk, of Victoria county. Large, pale green, half covered with red; flesh cream color. No apple has a better flavor; bears young and very full. One experienced orchardist who saw our trees bending with big apples wanted one thousand trees.

RUTLEDGE. 50 cents. Fall. One of a number of apple trees planted in Williamson county forty years ago by Captain W. P. Rutledge. The spread of the tree reached fifty feet, and it bore an annual crop of light red-striped apples.

TALBOT. 50 cents. August and September. An old seedling in Williamson county. We have been growing it for over twenty years. Our burning sun seems to have no effect on it, as it does not lean from the wind. Greenish yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh rich cream color, deliciously flavored.

PRICES FOR SPECIAL APPLE.

	Doz.	100
50c trees,	\$5.00	\$35.00
\$1.00 trees,	9.00	60.00

STANDARD APPLE.

	Each	Dozen	100
Prices { 4 to 6 feet, best grade	35 cents	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet, choice	25 cents	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 feet, light grade	20 cents	2 00	15 00

ARKANSAS BLACK. Tree vigorous; fruit large, dark red—almost black. One of the very best late apples.

ASTRACHAN. Summer. Large, bright red, crisp; tree healthy.

BEN DAVIS. September 15. Large, beautiful red. While the quality is hardly up to that of some other apples, it is a money-maker. In the northern part of the State it runs into October in ripening.

EARLY HARVEST. July 1. Large, yellow, tender, juicy, and of excellent quality.

GANO. Large, smooth, deep red, attractive, good; bears young, annually and prolific. Some apple growers claim it is the same as Black Ben Davis. It seems to be of equal value. Ripens late.

JONATHAN. Winter. Bright red, prolific, popular market variety.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Fall and winter. Similar to Winesap, but larger. Apple growers from the North declare that fortunes can be made in North Texas by planting it.

MISSOURI PIPPIN. Fall. Resembles Ben Davis, but slightly smaller and of better quality. It often bears full at two years old. For quick returns and certain money every year, we consider it has no superior over all the plains and Panhandle. It is the apple that made Roswell famous. We examined the trees in the Slaughter orchard there. We advise Panhandle land owners to plant a section with these trees. Investigate.

OLDENBERG. Summer and fall. This is the delicious russet-colored apple that Queen Victoria ordered from Western New York every year. It has made a reputation over this State, even as far south as Fayette county.

RED JUNE. June. Medium, bright red, in clusters.

SHOCKLEY. Fall. Large, productive, bears young; light yellow over-spread with red.

STRIPED JUNE. June and July. One of the best old early apples; crisp; beautiful red.

SUMMER QUEEN. July. A popular, large, yellow apple, slightly blushed and striped.

WINESAP. Fall. Medium size, solid red, highest quality; always in demand. Our Erath county customers have sent us some of the largest and best we have ever seen.

YELLOW HORSE. July 15. Known throughout the South as the best all-purpose summer apple. Large, yellow, sometimes with red blush; firm, splendid for eating, cooking and drying.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. June and July. Very early; above medium size; good, productive.

CRAB APPLE

These pretty little apples do well on almost all kinds of land. Often we have seen them growing to perfection when other apples failed entirely.

PRICE: Same as Standard Apple.

FLORENCE. July. Bears in clusters; yellowish, splashed and striped with red.

TRANSCENDANT. (Siberian.) July. An attractive yellow color, splashed and striped with red; bears very young and annual crops thereafter. We value it highly for preserves. Buds and blossoms exquisitely beautiful. The best of all crabs.

FIG

Figs should be planted more extensively. Do not let the sprouts or suckers grow, but prune the trees so as to have clean bodies at least two feet high. Such trees will bear fuller and will stand much colder weather than if the sprouts are allowed to grow.

Price: 25 cents, \$20.00 a 100.

BROWN TURKEY. October. Large, bluish purple. Latest fig.

BRUNSWICK. July and August. Very large, rich brown.

CELESTIAL. July. The common little blue fig. None is sweeter; very hardy. Perhaps the best for Central Texas.

EVERBEARING. Yellowish green, medium size, young, persistent bearer.

GREEN ISCHIA. July and August. Pale green, very sweet. Tree strong grower.

HIRTU DU JAPAN. Tree very dwarf and compact.

LEMON. Large, yellow, sweet.

MAGNOLIA. July. Very large, pale green or white; shape varies from ordinary fig shape to very short or flat; always bears at one year old, and, if frozen, will bear on the young wood the first year. In some sections it is called Neverfail.

WHITE ISCHIA. July and August. Transparent; deliciously sweet. Should be in every fig orchard.

PRUNE

Commencing west of Fort Worth, prunes are valuable on most locations all the way west to Pecos City and north through the Panhandle.

	Each	Dozen	100
Prices { 4 to 6 feet, best grade	35 cents	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet, choice	30 cents	3 50	25 00
2 to 3 feet, light grade	25 cents	2 50	20 00

GERMAN. Flesh firm, greenish, very sweet.

GIANT. A prune of great size produced by Mr. Burbank; valuable, prolific. Bears young here.

GOLDEN. Light golden color; exquisite flavor.

ITALIAN. Suited to the South. Very popular.

TRAGEDY. Grows far south; rich, sweet; almost a freestone.

CHERRY

Not generally valuable in Central and South Texas, but popular toward the Panhandle.

Price: 40 cents, \$4.00 a dozen, \$30.00 a 100, except where noted.

BALDWIN. 75 cents, \$7.00 a dozen. A new Kansas variety of more promise and attracting more attention than any cherry ever produced.

EARLY RICHMOND. An old popular variety. Early.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Another standard variety; later.

MONTMORENCY. Very large. In great demand for large commercial orchards.

NECTARINE

Will flourish on any land adapted to the peach, and with the same cultivation, etc.

JUMBO. 25 cents, \$3.00 a doz., \$20.00 a 100. Originated in Burnet county from a peach seed. On favorable locations it grows very large. A decided improvement on the old Red Roman.

NEW WHITE. 25 cents, \$3.00 a doz., \$20.00 a 100. Large size, white skin and flesh.

RED CLING. 50 cents, \$5.00 a dozen, \$35.00 a 100. An old seedling in Fayette county of great value. Free from curculios and all insects. Large, sweet.

SUNSHINE. 50 cents, \$5.00 a dozen, \$35.00 a 100. Native yellow free-stone. Extra good.

ULIT. 50 cents, \$5.00 a dozen, \$35.00 a 100. A new Austin Seedling. A pure cling, consequently almost proof against the attacks of the curculio. A big step forward in real value.

JAPAN PERSIMMON

Some of these should be planted by every family. The fruit often measures ten inches in circumference. They ripen in August, September and October. The trees bear young, and are very ornamental.

The Japan Persimmon is entering the commercial field. The fruit is large, firm, attractive, and almost as good a shipper as the apple.

PRICE: 35 cents, \$4.00 a dozen, \$30.00 a 100.

HACHIYA. Very large, oblong, pointed; flesh yellow; skin red.

HYAKUME. Large, round; skin orange red; flesh brown or dark; very sweet. It is free from astringency before it is ripe.

OKAME. Large, oblate; carmine skin; clear yellow flesh; few seed.

TANE NASHI. Very large, oblong; orange red; yellow flesh; generally seedless.

YEMON. Large, flat, tomato shape; red skin.

QUINCE

The quince is very valuable for preserving, and for this purpose brings high price in market. It does best when not cultivated deep, and likes a location like a back yard, but weeds and grass must not be allowed to grow around it. The north side of buildings preferred.

We have **CHAMPION, MEECH, AND ORANGE.**

PRICE: 35 cents each, \$4.00 a dozen, \$30.00 a 100.

MULBERRY

Every farm should have mulberry trees about the back yard and where the chickens run. They make a quick, long-lived shade. They commence to ripen before peaches or plums and continue six or eight weeks. (For non-fruiting mulberry, see shades.)

Prices	{		Each	Dozen	100
			6 to 8 feet	50 cents	\$5 00
			4 to 6 feet	30 cents	3 50
			3 to 4 feet	25 cents	3 00
					20 00

ENGLISH (BLACK). April and May. In appearance the tree is like a luxuriant Multicaulus mulberry. Bears at two years old; berry large.

HICKS. The old standard, everbearing variety. Tree very hardy; strong, awkward grower.

MUNSON. Russian type; introduced by Mr. Munson, who says it is one of the largest, most prolific, and best of all mulberries.

TRAVIS. (Everbearing.) The leaves are of the style of our large, wild mulberry, but the tree is more symmetrical and compact, making it the very best for shade. We emphatically claim it is the best of all mulberries for fruit. It is very large and sweet, and borne in greatest profusion. The original tree stands in Travis county.

GRAPE

Set a post 6 1-2 feet long, 2 feet into the ground, placing a cross-arm 2 feet long at top. Place these posts every 20 feet along the rows, putting two strings of wire upon the ends of cross-arm. Tie the single stem of vine up between these wires, the branches of the vine forming on these two wires an arbor, shading the fruit and vine, and being easily sprayed. Prune heavily in February, before the sap starts. A straight stake by each vine is sufficient for the first year.

Price: 25 cents each, \$2.50 a dozen, \$18.00 a 100.

AMERICAN GRAPES,

By this class, we mean varieties that do not belong to the Vinifera or California type. The American varieties are those native to our country, including their hybrids, and crosses. Generally speaking, they are best adapted to those sections of the South not mentioned under the heading of Vinifera. However, they are desirable in localities of all the South and Southwest.

BLACK SPANISH. July. Medium to small, black berry; bunch large; little or no pulp; fine quality when thoroughly ripened. Good vine for arbors also.

BRILLIANT. A most beautiful red grape of high quality, and a favorite.

CARMAN. Dark red, fine quality. For hardiness and regular crops, we consider this the equal of Herbemont and Black Spanish, and it is larger. We advise every person to plant some vines of it.

CHAMPION. June. One of the earliest; large, round, blue-black; vigorous.

CONCORD. July. Large blue or blue-black. Perhaps no grape is successful over so wide a range of territory.

DELAWARE. June. Medium to small, with very thin, tender, red or pink skin. One of the most delicious of all grapes. While the vine is not a fast grower, it lives and bears where some others fail.

ELVACAND. Cross between Mustang and Elvira. Fruit white and desirable. Vine robust, long-lived. Good for arbors.

GOETHE. July. Large, oblong, pale amber color; sweet.

HERBEMONT. July. Medium size, round, black; not good when first it turns black, but delicious when thoroughly ripe; vine robust and long lived.

MOORE'S EARLY. June. Vigorous vine, fruit large, black; very early.

MUSTANG. Native, wild grape. Makes an everlasting arbor.

NIAGARA (White Concord). July 1. Large, amber-white berry; good quality. Succeeds reasonably well in all sections of the State.

VINIFERA GRAPES.

This type includes the varieties that are the best in California, where they are used for the table, for wines, and raisins. In recent years they have been found to succeed wonderfully in the southwestern and western portions of Texas, in New Mexico, Arizona and Mexico. The Pecos and El Paso sections of Texas are becoming as noted as the grape regions of California. Generally, the stump method of training, as practiced in California, is best for these varieties.

CHASSELAS. Large bunch and berry; amber-colored; sweet.

CORNICHON, BLACK. Berries large, oblong, dark. Good for shipping.

HAMBURG, BLACK. Bunches and berries large. Black, sugary, and rich.

MALAGA. Very large bunch and berry; white or pink-white.

MISSION (EL PASO). Medium size, black, deliciously sweet.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA. One of the best known of the white varieties.

SULTANA (SEEDLESS). A delicious, tender, table grape. Long bunches, berries amber-colored.

THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS. Vines we sold in Arizona and New Mexico are proving of great value. Fruit larger than Sultana, and greenish yellow.

TOKAY, FLAME. Bunches large and compact. Berries large, light red. Pulp firm and sweet. One of the very best commercial grapes.

GRAPES ON RESISTANT STOCK.

In California and Mexico the best varieties are subject to the attacks of the Phylloxera, or root louse. These may be eliminated by grafting on stocks that resist the pests. Fortunately most parts of Texas are free from the Phylloxera, but for those of our customers of this country and Mexico who desire the grafted vines, we have added to our stock the following varieties grafted on roots that are Phylloxera resistant:

PRICE: 50 cents each, \$5.00 a dozen, \$35.00 a 100. Black Cornichon, Black Hamburg, Malaga, Muscat of Alexandria, Flame Tokay.
(For descriptions, see under Vinifera Grapes.)

BLACKBERRY

No farm or city garden should be without a patch of blackberries. They bear one year after they are planted, and annually thereafter. Of the four varieties we sell, all are of Texas origin. They cover a season of nearly two months. In addition to the profit and pleasure of eating them fresh, they supply a family with the very choicest of jams, jellies and preserves; and nothing is nicer or more easily prepared for canning. All these can be put up during pleasant spring weather. They keep better than any other fruit. The enormous yield elicits exclamations of surprise from all who first see them. All these remarks apply also to dewberries and the crosses between the two, including the McDonald and Haupt.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FACT IN CONNECTION WITH BERRY CULTURE is this: The last of July on all dewberries cut all tops off at the ground, both old growth and young. Pile or rake the vines and burn them on the ground as soon as dry. Some years this treatment seems good for pure blackberries also. You can then plow close up to the stumps with a sweep or other plow, thus saving the tedious work of getting the weeds and grass out of the rows when left standing. New growth will spring up at once, and the berries the next season will be very much larger, nearly doubling the number of boxes the plants would produce if left unpruned. The rule is something like this: Half the work, double the yield. We do not know how far north this method is good, but it is certainly best for the south half of the State. It renews rusty blackberry patches. Try half of each row and see the difference. On some vines we use a two-horse mowing machine; on others a brush scythe or sharp hoe.

Tops should be cut off Haupt once every two years.

PRICE: 75 cents a dozen, \$3.00 a 100, \$25.00 a 1000, except where noted.

DALLAS. The standard in Texas; combines all good points; large; fine quality; productive. Early to mid-season.

JORDAN. \$1.00 a dozen, \$5.00 a 100, \$30.00 a 1000. Another North Texas product, making a great record everywhere. Bush very vigorous; bushels of large, sweet berries; ripens after Dallas in May and June.

ROBISON. Originated in Eastland county. In great demand in northern portion of State; ripens late.

SPALDING. Originated in Gonzales county by the late Mr. Spalding. Among many seedlings he soon recognized its value for South and Central Texas. Bush strongest grower of all and enormously productive. Fruit medium size, very sweet; perhaps the earliest of all pure blackberries.

DEWBERRY

All that has been said about the value of blackberries may be said of dewberries. They ripen earlier as a class. In cultivating, the vines are pushed around on the row, forming a mat. We do not advise trellising or tying up the vines, for the nearer the ground a berry grows the larger and sweeter it is. We plant in rows about four feet apart, and the plants may be about the same distance apart in the row. Some set them closer. For number of plants on an acre, see last page of catalog. We can not name a fruit so absolutely sure to bear every year and so perfectly free from insects and disease. Being natives of our black and sandy prairie and timber lands, we should have looked to them for profit long before we did.

PRICE: 75 cents a dozen, \$3.00 a 100, \$25.00 a 1000, except where noted.

AUSTIN-MAYES. May. Robust, short vine; fruit very large. Every person, even renters can afford to, and should, plant some. They bear a big crop one year after they are planted. Since this berry was discovered in Denton county about 20 years ago, it has produced a full crop each year.

CHESTNUT. May. From Johnson county. Early. Productive. Extra quality.

MCDONALD. A cross between a dewberry and a blackberry. On our place it has been extra fine—the best before we found Haupt. On some soils or locations over the State it does not pollenize perfectly, producing a lot of faulty or partly filled berries. This fault may be overcome by planting other varieties near it, as Haupt, Rogers, Chestnut, or Dallas. It is very early and a good shipper.

ROGERS. Originated near Alvin, where it is a commercial favorite; large; perhaps the earliest. It seems to prefer sandy or river bottom land.

SAN JACINTO. \$1.00 a dozen, \$5.00 a 100, \$30.00 a 1000. A large berry we found near Austin. Perfectly successful on all locations; very early—never later than 21st of April.

WHITE. April and May. We have fruited several varieties of White. This we found near Austin. Very much more productive than others, and of larger size.



A Vine of Haupt Berry—the Same Every Year.

THE HAUPT BERRY

PRICE: 20 cents each, \$1.50 a dozen, \$6.00 a 100, \$40.00 a 1000.

The late Colonel Haupt, of Hays county, spent much time and money in collecting dewberries and blackberries. He got one (probably from Wharton county) that eclipses everything. It is certainly the most valuable variety of fruit of any kind. A few years ago we paid a fancy price for all the plants he would spare. We found them robust growers, never turning yellow, ripening early in April and May, and best of all they never have a faulty or poorly filled berry. They are of good size and of the very highest quality. They keep for a long time after turning black.

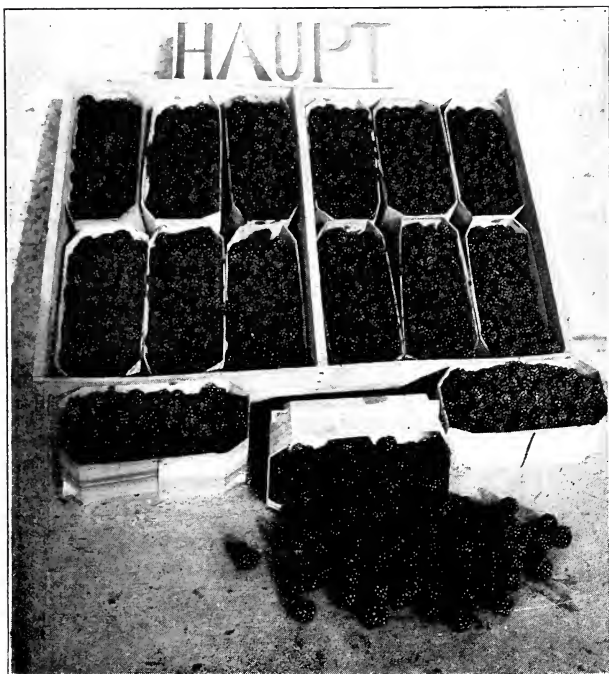
They are productive beyond description. Our foreman declared that the best vine had forty quarts on it. We hardly think so, but it looked as if it had.

It has those characteristics that denote it as a cross between a dewberry and a blackberry. There are two or more slightly different strains mixed.

Recently, for \$900, we secured from Mrs. Haupt the entire crop of plants from their little patch for three years, being practically all there are in existence. It is the best thing we have ever disseminated. It is an evergreen like a Southern dewberry, so can be planted in the summer, as we have found out. The small vines in the picture were tiny suckers planted in June.

We dug over the Haupt patch in 1908, and from the 8th to the 17th of August planted about 30,000 plants, and nearly all lived.

We pledge the forty years' experience and reputation of the Austin Nursery on the unequalled value of the Haupt. We personally commend it to all our friends and customers.



Mr. E. P. Norwood, who lives twelve miles from Austin, met us at our Farmers' Institute and took us aside and made the following statement: "You remember I got a thousand dewberries from you a year ago last February. This spring one of my renters proposed to pick and sell for half the money. He turned me over average cotton rent twenty-two years and a half in advance on a whole acre."

IMPORTANT

Berries begin to ripen a full month before peaches or plums, and are the most profitable to the acre of all fruits, whether for home or market. They make the best preserves, jams and jellies, and are ready before the really hot weather comes along.

On the few acres which we have in berries, we have realized in totals as high as \$1000 a year to the acre. Others have made more than this. We are ready to verify these statements.

GOOSEBERRY

Recommended only for northern part of the State.

Leading varieties.

PRICE: 25 cents, \$2.50 a dozen, \$18.00 a 100.

CURRANT

Best varieties.

PRICE: 20 cents each, \$2.00 a dozen, \$12.00 a 100.

RASPBERRY

KANSAS and CARDINAL. These are fine, large, raspberries, so far superior to other varieties that we sell no others. Ripen in May. These are successful very far south.

PRICE: \$1.00 a dozen, \$6.00 a 100.

Ninety one teachers and trustees of the Austin Schools picking Haupt Dew berries in April from vines planted in June before. Note the masses of berries. The vines covered the ground entirely by August and will pay \$10,000 an acre next spring. Best on earth and sweetest.



We are glad to receive all inquiries, and will answer them if we can.

STRAWBERRY

Long summer droughts are hard on strawberries. Frequent cultivation and careful mulching are necessary. They do best on new land.

PRICE: 25 cents a dozen, \$1.50 a 100, \$10.00 a 1000.

EXCELSIOR. Very early; has proven profitable over a wide range of territory.

KLONDYKE. From Alvin to Illinois praised by all growers.

LADY THOMPSON. A great favorite with all growers. Midseason.

OTHER VARIETIES.

We handle several other leading varieties.

CITRUS FRUIT

	Each	Dozen	100
Prices { 2 to 3 feet	80 cents	\$9 00	\$70 00
1 to 2 feet	60 cents	7 00	50 00

POMELO (Grape Fruit). On hardy stock. Without a doubt, successful in South Texas. Large and delicious crops have been borne at the Government Station at Beeville.

KUMQUAT. The smallest of citrus fruits. Very successful in South Texas.

LEMON. Wonder or Ponderosa Lemon. Fruit several times as large as common lemons, of good quality. Can be grown in tubs, or out doors, if protected from frost. Ornamental.

ORANGE, SATSUMA. Budded on Trifoliata. A Japanese orange very hardy over Southern Texas. Of real value; good quality; bears young. Thousands are being planted.

CHINESE JUJUBE

Tree slightly resembling prickly ash; very hardy. Fruit chocolate colored, size of a large olive. Somewhat resembles a date in taste; ripe July and August. We greatly enjoy this fruit. Every one should plant a few trees. They like a clean backyard where they are not cultivated, but will grow anywhere.

PRICE: 1 1-2 to 2 feet, 40 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 60 cents; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00.

NUTS

MEDINA ALMOND. 50 cents, \$5.00 a dozen, \$30.00 a 100. A seedling in Medina county. Our attention was called to it by one of our salesmen. It is as fine as any imported soft-shelled almond, and has been bearing regularly for a number of years.

PRINCESS ALMOND. 25 cents, \$3.00 a dozen, \$20.00 a 100. Robust tree; not a regular bearer, but the almonds are of fine quality.

SULTANA ALMOND. 25 cents, \$3.00 a dozen, \$20.00 a 100. A standard commercial variety, similar to above.

LUTHER BURBANK ON THE PECAN INDUSTRY.

A few years ago we heard Luther Burbank, the master of practical and scientific horticulture, make these statements:

"If I were a young man I would go to Texas, knowing as I do the possibilities of the pecan industry, and devote my life in propagating new species of the pecan and doing the same work there in nut culture as I have done in other lines of horticulture. Your pecan is superior to our walnuts and you are standing in your own light; why not develop it?"

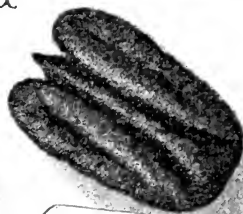
"I can not think of any kind of diversification likely to pay the Southern farmer as well as pecan growing. Cotton will not always be ten cents a pound; when it gets down to five and six cents again the income from a grove of pecans will be very acceptable.

"Cotton can be raised between the trees while they are small and when they get large enough to shade the land, the income from them will be greater than that from a much larger area in cotton, even at present prices."

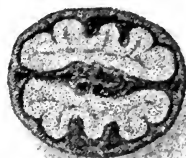
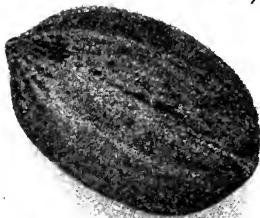
The Austin Nursery sells grafted trees of these and others



San Saba



Texas Prolific (Sovereign)



Kincaid



Stuart



Frotscher

PECANS. Young grafted trees of all these have borne in the different sections of Texas.

Our best efforts are made to please all customers.

PECANS

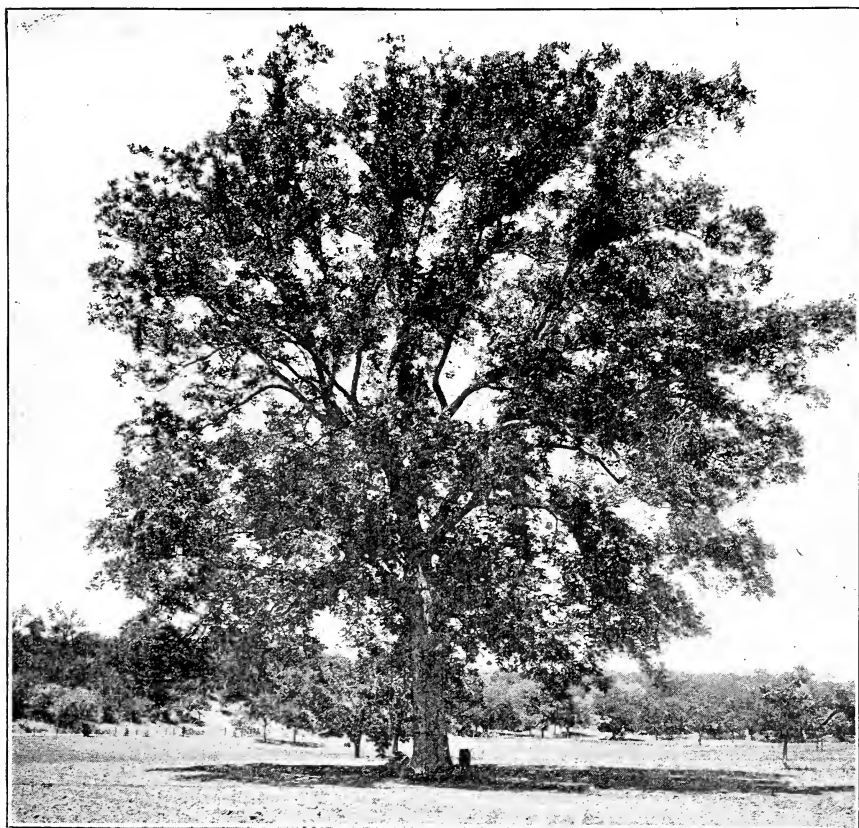
No class of trees is growing in popularity so fast as are pecans and other nut trees. If you have land on which pecan trees do well, plant some by all means; and, if you are planting an orchard of ordinary fruit trees, if you plant a pecan for every other tree in every second row, it puts them about the right distance apart (32 to 40 feet). They reach a profitable bearing age about the time a peach and plum orchard becomes exhausted.

ADVICE. Never destroy a pecan tree. If you have trees that bear irregularly or poor nuts or ordinary nuts, cut three-fourths of the top in the winter. The strong shoots that will come in the spring can be budded in the summer with fine sorts, and the buds may be bearing in two years. Learn to bud. Write to the Department of Horticulture, Washington, D. C., for free Bulletin on budding pecans. Some varieties can be sold for about 50 cents a pound.

While all seedlings will doubtless bear nuts that will be profitable, they do not come true from seed. But, if one is not able to buy the budded or grafted trees, let him not fail to plant seedlings. By the time they are large enough he may learn how to bud them. Pecans are harder to bud successfully than are other trees, so have to be sold much higher.

A pecan grove is the biggest asset that one can possess. The industry is just beginning to assume importance and, as far as our judgment can reckon, it will never be overdone.

More and more every year, buyers are searching the country for every available nut, and the demand is increasing far more rapidly than the supply. Our native Texas sorts are doing well on nearly all upland, as well as the lowlands.



A Pecan Tree on one of our own farms; 98 feet high, 102 feet across top. Body 4 feet in diameter. Bears enormous crops.

SEEDLING PECANS.

Grown from the finest nuts obtainable (native). They are certainly the best of all common seedlings.

PRICE: { One year trees, 20 cents each, \$12.00 a 100.
 { Two year trees, 30 cents each, \$18.00 a 100.

OLIVER SEEDLINGS.

Seedlings from our Oliver pecan. They are the hardest, strongest growers we know, and in the nursery row are one-half larger than other seedlings of the same age.

PRICE: 50 cents each, \$5.00 a dozen.

BUDDED AND GRAFTED PECANS.

In planting a budded or grafted pecan one knows it will bear the kind he desires.

The finest sorts can be propagated only in this way. Besides, budded trees bear younger by several years than do the seedlings.

	Each	Dozen	100
Prices except where noted.	4 to 6 feet \$2 00	\$22 00	\$175 00
	3 to 4 feet \$1 50	16 00	125 00
	2 to 3 feet 1 25	14 00	100 00
	1 to 2 feet, 1 year budd- ed or grafted on 2 and		
	3 year old seedlings... 1 00	10 00	75 00

Colorado, San Saba and Texas Prolific, 50 cents more per tree than standard sorts.

Oliver. \$2.00 each, any size.

Colorado. 50 cents more per tree than other sorts. Seedling of San Saba, but larger. Prolific and sure bearer.

DAISY. Long, light colored, thin shell. Native of Comal county.

FROTSCHER. From Louisiana. Large, fine. It is this variety that was planted on Governor Hogg's grave.

HALBERT. A native of Coleman county. Introduced by Mr. Halbert. Scores high on every point.

HOLLIS. Very large, plump. The old tree in San Saba County has rarely failed to produce a crop.

JAMES. Introduced by Mr. James, of Louisiana, where it has proven exceedingly profitable.

MONEYMAKER. Another of Mr. James' introduction. Its name tells the truth.

OLIVER. \$2.00 each. The largest pecan we have yet seen. We bought the right to introduce it. The old tree is very large and stands in Kimble county. It has produced eighteen bushels in one crop, and is a constant bearer. Very large luxuriant leaves.

PEERLESS. A Travis county tree of great merit. Large, round nut. Tree robust and easy to propagate. We are the exclusive introducers.

PABST. A variety that has made an enviable reputation in Georgia.

SAN SABA. 50 cents more per tree than other sorts. Introduced by Mr. Risien, of San Saba county. Medium sized, shell extremely thin, quality very best. A grafted tree bought from Mr. Risien several years ago is bearing on our place on common black land.

STUART. A favorite in Mississippi where it originated. It is bearing in several parts of Texas and giving eminent satisfaction.

TEXAS PROLIFIC (Sovereign). 50 cents more per tree than other sorts. Another of Mr. Risien's. A fine pecan noted for bearing very young everywhere. We have seen three year old buds scarcely above our head with several clusters of pecans.

VAN DEMAN. Very large, long pecan, widely planted and highly esteemed in all the Southern States.

WALNUTS

	Each	Dozen	100
BLACK WALNUT.			
7 to 8 feet.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$80 00
5 to 6 feet.....	75	7 00	45 00
4 to 5 feet.....	50	5 00	35 00

The nuts are not commercially valuable, but trees should be planted for shade and timber.

ENGLISH WALNUT. Price, seedlings, 1 to 2 feet, 40 cents each, \$4.50 a dozen, \$32.00 a 100.

Excepting pecans, this is perhaps the finest nut that grows. It is affected by our summers and by sudden freezes.

FRANQUETTE, MAYETTE, and SANTA ROSA WALNUTS. These are special and improved strains of the English or Persian walnuts that seem perfectly at home in our climate. The quality and shell are equal to the finest English. Two year old buds of Franquette in our nursery have made a fine growth of six feet, and give every promise of bearing fruit. Mayette is the shape of the common English, while Franquette is more elongated. We see a great future for these varieties, especially for the south and southwest.

Prices (Budded on native walnut):

	Each	Dozen	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$1 50	\$17 00	\$125 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	22 00	175 00

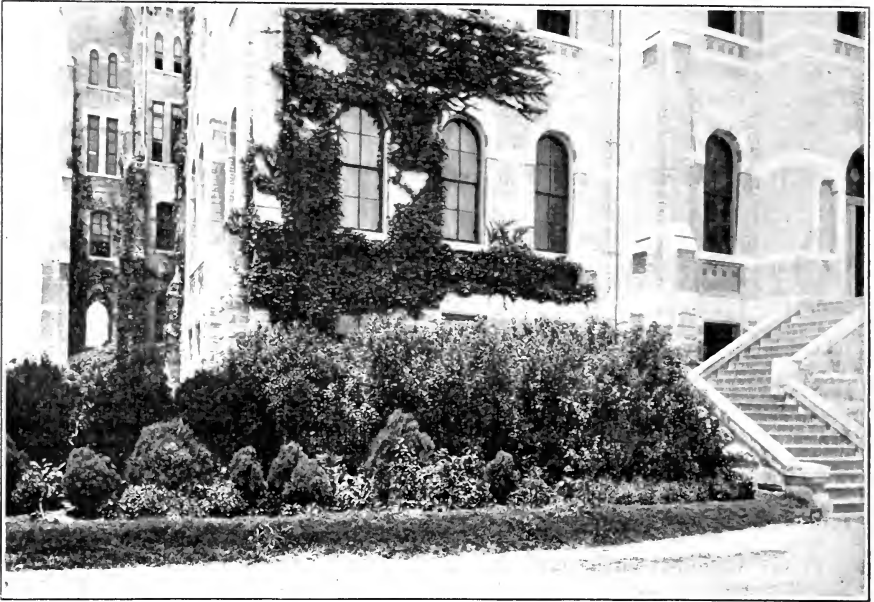
PARADOX WALNUT. Price, same as Franquette. (Budded on Native Walnut). This is regarded in California as a great timber and shade tree. Young trees in our nursery are making a fine growth.

FRANQUETTE and MAYETTE WALNUT SEEDLINGS. Price, one year old, 75 cents each, \$8.00 a dozen, \$60.00 a 100.

Angel lilies. (*Crinum fimbriatum*)
 Blooms all summer. Delightful fragrance.
 They will bloom for a lifetime without being moved



Over three hundred acres in nursery stock.



A planting of evergreens and shrubs at University of Texas one year after being set. All of it furnished by our Nursery. A restful group like this, that obscures the ground line and harsh corners, adds greatly to the beauty of any building. The vine on the wall is Japan or Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*).

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

The country or suburban home that has its shade trees, its shrubbery and its flowers has hallowed memories to win back the hearts of those who wander from its walls, and brighten their darkest hour. The home that has no green spot and shade at its door will not be so endeared to its inmates as it otherwise would be. The condition of rural improvements is an index to the taste and general growth of refinement in any community. But ornamental planting not only increases the beauty, but adds greatly to the value of farms and homesteads.

PLANT PROPERLY. To one who observes the effects of trees and shrubs on a landscape or small home grounds, many purchases seem a waste of money. It takes a volume to name all the delicate details. Have a grass lawn in front of the house. Put large trees in rear of house and at sides principally. Put roses, evergreens and shrubs against the side fences and in careless, easy, restful masses or groups toward the right and left. As much as possible, avoid straight rows, and geometrical beds or designs.

PLANTING PLANS. If you are going to spend \$100 in beautifying your grounds, spend part of it for advice and plans from a competent landscape gardener of the modern school. Generally, we can refer customers to such. Sometimes we may have time to attend to such ourselves. At all times we will take pleasure in giving advice. We take great interest in beautiful effects, and believe we can name a collection of hardy ornamentals that is the very best for our climate. We collect and grow some valuable native shrubs, etc., and have in small quantities many sorts not named in catalog.

BULBS, LILIES, ETC.

These are so easily grown and produce such a gorgeous lot of colors that no home should be without them. They can generally be safely left in the ground over winter, or they may be taken up and kept dry until early spring. They should be transplanted at least every two years for best results.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII. 50 cents each, \$5.00 a dozen. The gorgeous red lily in early spring. This and Angel Lily do not have to be transplanted or divided for many years.

CANNA. 10 cents each, \$1.00 a dozen, \$5.00 a 100. They range in color from bright yellow to rich crimson, and include such varieties as Burbank, Italia, Flamingo, Alphonse, Bouvier, Alemania, Florence, Vaughn, Madame Crozy, etc.

CHRYSANthemum. 10 cents each, \$1.00 a dozen. Two varieties, yellow and white, the best of all for outdoor planting. Flowers medium size. Hardy, profuse bloomers. The clump should be divided every spring.

SHASTA DAISY. 15 cents, \$1.00 a dozen. Burbank's great production. Largest flowers and most constant bloomer of all daisies. Wonderfully hardy.

GLADIOLUS. 60 cents a dozen, \$4.00 a 100. The best strains of Groff's hybrids. If you plant a thousand you will scarcely have two alike. From April until July they give a glow of color.

JAPAN IRIS, WHITE (White Flag). 15 cents, \$1.00 a dozen. Old fashioned favorite. Great profusion of pure white flowers in early spring.

ANGEL LILY (*Crinum fimbriatum*). Large bulbs. 30 cents, \$3.00 a dozen. See photo. Cluster of five to nine large white lilies, with faint wine-colored shadings. Blooms all summer. Fragrant. We consider this the most valuable of all the list of bulbs, except the Mexican tuberose.

RAIN LILY (*Cooperia pedunculata*). 50 cents a dozen; \$3.00 a 100. The native white Fairy Lily. They can be planted in masses or beds, and lawns can be bordered with them. They spring up and bloom in three days after a rain. This is the lily on the campus of our State University, over which flower lovers of both the South and North justly rave.

MEXICAN SACRED LILY (*Amaryllis Formosissima*). 20 cents, \$2.00 a dozen. Crimson, hardy, attractive; blooms nearly all year.

YELLOW DAY LILY (*Hemerocallis Fulva*). 15 cents each, \$1.25 a dozen. One of the hardiest of all lilies. Once planted you have it always. Rich gold color, striped inside.

DOUBLE DAY LILY. 30 cents each, \$2.50 a dozen. A rare, beautiful, double, orange and gold lily. Absolutely hardy. Blooms for two or three months in spring and summer.

TRITOMA (Redhot Poker). 25 cents each, \$2.50 a dozen. We have five or six varieties. They bloom constantly from May until frost. Glossy stems, one to two feet high, with glowing orange-red flower spikes; very striking and attractive.



MEXICAN TUBEROSE. 50 cents a dozen, \$3.00 a 100, \$20.00 a 1000. A few years ago a friend of ours brought a few bulbs from the high cool

interior of Mexico. After procuring all varieties we have seen advertised in the United States, we find none like it, and none that compares with it on any point. It has tall, stiff stems; flowers pure white, single, delightfully fragrant, and withstands all kinds of wind and weather except hard frosts. We leave ours in the ground, but a zero freeze would kill at least part of the bulbs. They commence to bloom in June, and are a mass of white until cut down by frost. Many carriages stop daily to inhale the fragrance that floats from the patch. It is one tuberose that never blights, and the smallest bulb blooms the first season and generally throws up from five to fifteen flower stalks. We sell the cut flowers at retail and to florists in immense numbers. When the first flowers are open, if the stalk is cut and put in a vase of water, it increases the size and whiteness of the flowers; the first flowers stay fresh until all the spike has opened. It improves for a week and will keep ten days. Each town in Texas will use the flowers from a patch of several thousand bulbs. It pays to give them good cultivation and plenty of water. See photo.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

Some roses do best when budded on hardy stocks. Do not allow the suckers to grow below the bud. For outdoor planting, we consider these the cream of the world. All are hardy outdoors, and will bloom from April until frost if given sufficient attention to keep them growing. We sell large, fine bushes that stand at least one year in the field after coming out of the greenhouse, and all have bloomed and will commence blooming in early spring after planting. The best time to transplant roses is near the first of February, but they can be safely moved from November to April.

PRICE: 35 cents each, 3 for \$1.00, \$4.00 a dozen, except where noted.

BUSH ROSES.

PINK	RED	WHITE	YELLOW
Bonsilene	American Beauty	Bride	Etoile de Lyon
Bridesmaid	Baby Rambler	Kaiserina	Pearl Garden
Helen Gould	Dinsmore	White Malmaison	R. E. Lee
John Hopper	Gen. Jacqueminot	White Moss	Safrano
La France	Red La France		Sunset
White La France	McArthur		
La Tosca	Madam Masson		
Madam Testout	Meteor		
Malmaison	Papa Gontier		VARIEGATED
Mamon Cochet	Queen's Scarlet		Burbank
Pink Moss	Tiplitz		Vick's Caprice
Paul Neyron			

CLIMBING ROSES.

PINK	RED
Baltimore Belle	Crimson Rambler
Champion of World	Empress of China
Climb. Helen Gould	Climbing Meteor
Climb. Paul Neyron	R. M. Henrietta
Dorothy Perkins	
Seven Sisters	
WHITE	YELLOW
Estella Pradel	Cloth of Gold
F. E. Willard	Marechal Neil
Climb. Kaiserina	Solfaterre
La Marque	W. A. Richardson
Martha Washington	Yellow Rambler
White Rambler	
	VARIEGATED
	Striped R. M. Henrietta



A Glimpse of One of Our Rose Fields.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Bush. Red, large, fragrant. In a way it has no equal. Common price; extra heavy plants, 50 cents.

BABY RAMBLER. Bush. Dwarf. Most constant bloomer. Brilliant crimson cluster of 15 to 30 roses. Hardy.

BALTIMORE BELLE. Climber. Pink; hardy everywhere; spring bloomer. Fine for permanent arbors. Will perhaps live a hundred years.

BON SILENE. Bush. Pink, exquisite buds.

BRIDE. Bush. White, sometimes shaded with pink when grown outdoors.

BRIDESMAID. Bush. Pink; similar to Bride, but a dark pink.

BURBANK. Bush. Very bright, light and dark pink, variegated. Wonderfully profuse and persistent bloomer; sure to become universally popular.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Half Climber. Pink; robust grower; extra hardy.

CLOTH OF GOLD. Climber. Clear golden yellow.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Climber. Brilliant red in great clusters, early in spring; beautiful foliage.

DINSMORE. Bush. Dark red; very large.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Climber. Gorgeous pink spring bloomer. An evergreen and most excellent for arbors or screens.

EMPRESS OF CHINA. Climber. Cherry red; hardy.

ESTELLA PRADEL. Climber. Pure white; one of the most constant bloomers of the good climbers; buds elegantly formed.

ETOILE DE LYON. Bush. Yellow; robust; one of the most constant bloomers.

FRANCES E. WILLARD. Climber. Pure white, large, fine; worthy of being named after "the greatest of women." Price 50 cents.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT. Bush. Blood-red; blooms for six weeks in the spring; hardy.

HELEN GOULD (Red Kaiserina). Bush. A dark rich pink; long stems; beautiful buds; most persistent bloomer. It stands high at the top of our list of favorites. It is also known as Baldwin.

CLIMBING HELEN GOULD. Climber. One of the finest pink climbers.



JOHN HOPPER. Rich solid pink; immense, full flowers, stems three to four feet, few thorns. See photo of one of our bouquets.

KAISERINA. Bush. White. Long, pointed buds, full when open; flowers last well; long stems. For an outdoor white rose it has no rival.

CLIMBING KAISERINA. Climber. Elegant, pure white. Robust vine.
LA FRANCE. Bush. Light pink; full; fragrant; universally popular; hardy.

RED LA FRANCE. (Duchesse of Albany.) Bush. Similar to above; red; tall bush.

WHITE LA FRANCE. Bush. Very pale pink; hardly as full as La France.

LA MARQUE. Rampant climber; pure white; a standard all over the South.

LA TOSCA. Bush. Very much like a La France in every particular; but a freer blooming, more robust bush.

MCARTHUR. Bush. Strong grower, tall, large, red.

MADAM MASSON. Bush. Very large and double; intense red; uniform in size and color; extra long stems. In its grand glory, the equal of any of the other leading hybrid perpetuals, but will produce flowers all the season. For a red rose we plant it first.

MADAM C. TESTOUT. Bush. Soft pink; profuse.

MALMAISON. Bush. Light pink; extremely double; fragrant; stiff stems; beautiful foliage.

WHITE MALMAISON (Crown Princess). Bush. Snowy white; very double; crimped petals.

MAMON COCHET. Bush. Pink.

MARECHAL NEIL. Climber. Most popular of all climbers; rich deep yellow; fine plants on own roots, and budded on hardy stock at common price. A few extra heavy with 5 to 10 foot canes cut back, 50 and 75 cents.

PINK MOSS. Bush. Most beautiful in bud and when half open; hardy.

WHITE MOSS. Bush. Like the pink, but pure white.

MARTHA WASHINGTON. Climber. Pure white, in clusters; not very large, but always in bloom.

METEOR. Bush. Velvety red; justly popular.

CLIMBING METEOR. Glowing red; robust climber.

PAPA GONTIER. Bush. Intense red. Its long, sharp-pointed buds, that linger and wait for you to cut them, have no superior.

PAUL NEYRON. Bush. Rich pink; extra large; full; fragrant. One of the tallest growers. No finer rose while it blooms, in the spring and fall.

CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON. Flower similar to above; vine a big, rugged climber.

PEARL OF GARDEN. Bush. Rich, golden yellow.

QUEEN'S SCARLET. Bush. Fiery red; so profuse that the whole bush glows.

R. E. LEE. Bush. Nasturtium yellow; elegant.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA. Fine red climber; successful on all soils.

STRIPED REINE MARIE HENRIETTA. Most hardy climber. Stripes and bars of distinct red and pink, variegated.

SAFRANO. Bush. Free bloomer; color changes from apricot yellow to fawn; choice buds.

SEVEN SISTERS. Climber. Color varies from very light to dark pink; great clusters of flowers in spring, hardy everywhere.

SOLFATERRE. Climber. Peculiar, rich copper or bronze shade.

SUNSET. Bush. Golden amber shaded with crimson. Like the after-glow of the sun.

TIPLITZ. Bush. Most brilliant red and always in bloom. In the nursery, this row is the most striking of all.

VICK'S CAPRICE. Bush. Pink with white stripes.

W. A. RICHARDSON. Climber. Most intense yellow in existence; very long, pointed buds.

WHITE RAMBLER. Hardy annual; pillar or climber.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Persistent bloomer of the Ramblers; hardy.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

PRICE: 35 cents each, \$3.50 a dozen, \$25.00 a 100, except where noted.

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). Nothing more hardy; many colors; if kept growing, they bloom constantly; pink, purple, red, variegated and white.

The Althea and the Flowering Willow are the best flowering shrubs for dry regions. They require little or no water.

ALTHEA, BURKHARDT. Double, variegated pink and white. Constant bloomer, and flowers never blight.

ALTHEA, TOTUS ALBA. Single, snowy white flowers; persistent bloomer. Bush is of dwarfish growth.

CAPE JASMINE. Price, 2 feet, 50 cents, \$5.00 a dozen. Smaller ones, 35 cents, \$3.50 a dozen. Beautiful evergreen; white, fragrant flowers: does best on sandy soil.

CRAPE MYRTLE. A glow of color; pink and scarlet.

CRAPE MYRTLE, WHITE. 50 cents, \$5.00 a dozen.

DEUTZIA. Beautiful, double, white flowers, tinged with pink.

JAPAN QUINCE (*Pyrus Japonica*). 25 cents. Covered with scarlet flowers very early in the spring.

LILAC. 25 cents. Purple and white; fragrant; early bloomers; old favorites. We have the white budded on *Ligustrum*, which makes it bloom young and more freely. Price 50 cents.

MOCK ORANGE (*Syringa*). Large shrub, with beautiful white flowers. Blossoms in the spring. We have five varieties.

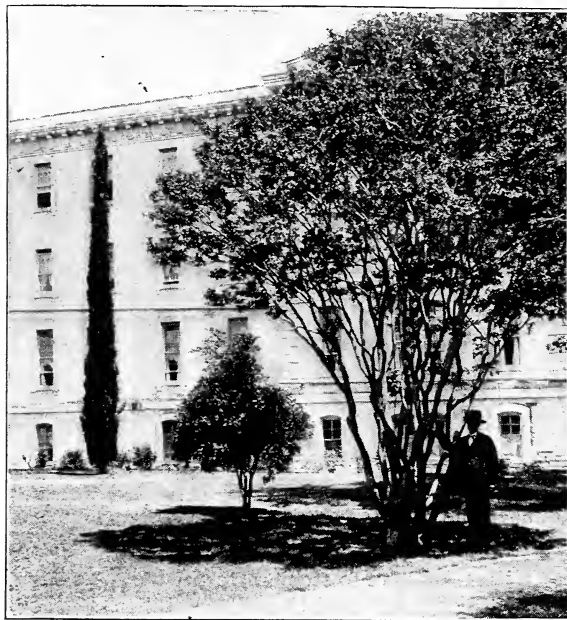
POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING. Double flowered; pink, red, and white; also the fruiting varieties, with single coral-red flowers.

POMEGRANATE, EVERBEARING. Fruiting. Compact growth, profuse bloomer.

POMEGRANATE, JACOBSON. Fruiting. A Texas black land seedling. The tree has a weeping habit. Fruit large with a refreshing flavor superior to all others. As soon as this variety becomes known, it will be universally planted.

POMEGRANATE, SPANISH RUBY. Fruiting. Profuse young bloomer and bears young; fruit brilliant red.

PRUNUS PISSARDII. Red-leaved plum; gives variety in masses of shrubs.



Sold by Austin
Nursery. A Pyramidal
Cypress 40 feet high;
a Texas Mountain
Laurel 10 feet high;
a pink Crape Myrtle
25 feet high.

SPIREA (Bridal Wreath). Single and double; a bank of white in spring.

TAMARIX. (See Shades.)

FLOWERING WILLOW (*Chilopsis Linearis*). 35 cents. They are natives of the dry section of Western Texas and New Mexico. They bloom constantly from May until late fall, and in the extreme dry heat of summer they bloom most profusely. They grow on any soil, and are long lived. Nothing better for cemeteries. The lace-like flowers are about an inch and a half long, and are borne in clusters. There are three distinct colors. Purple (a lilac purple), lilac (pale lilac, slightly mottled), white (pure crimped white). Trees grow fifteen to twenty feet, and are suitable for planting in most prominent places in yard or park.

CLIMBING VINES

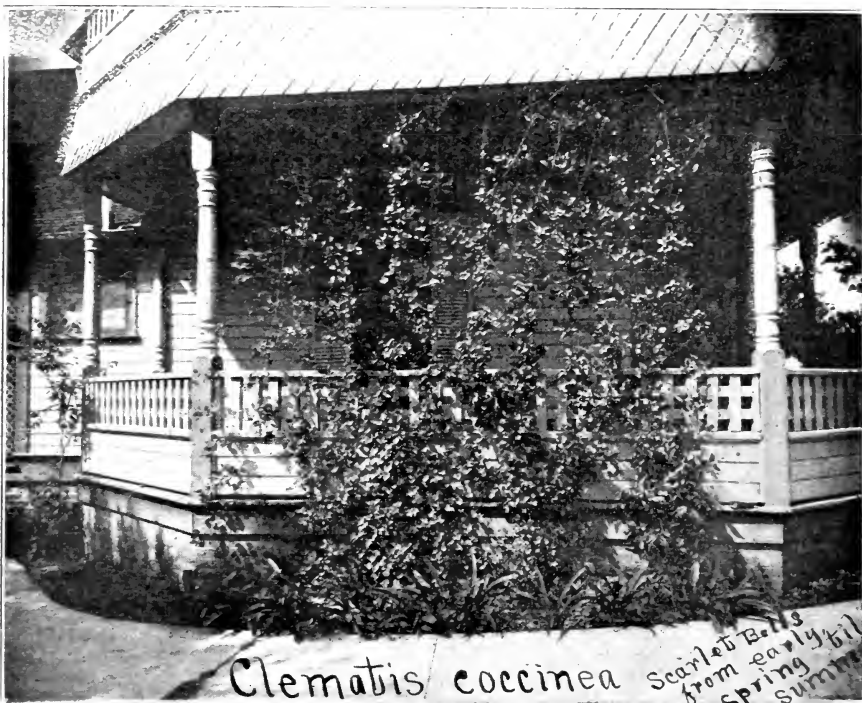
PRICE: 35 cents each, \$3.50 a dozen, \$25.00 a 100, except where noted.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS (Rose-on-the-Mountain). 50 cents, \$5.00 a dozen. A perennial vine with sprays of glowing pink flowers all summer.

CLEMATIS COCCINEA. Red, coral-like, bell-shaped flowers; all spring and summer. The vine comes from the root every spring and grows eight to ten feet; very hardy. It is a very dainty vine for trellising. Every home should have a dozen around the gallery or windows. See photo of our own porch.

CLEMATIS CRISPA. Like the above, but flowers are blue.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. Strong growing vine like the *Coccinea* and *Crispa*, with white, star-shaped flowers all summer and fall. Very fragrant.



Clematis coccinea

Scarlet Bell
from early
spring
summer

HONEYSUCKLE, EVERGREEN. Fragrant, white and yellow flowers; dense, rank, evergreen foliage; the best for shades or screens.

HONEYSUCKLE, RED CORAL. Coral-red flowers; commences to bloom very early.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera Helix*). Clings to stone, brick or wood. Hardy, with thick, dark green leaves. It adds beauty to any building.

JAPAN OR BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). Hardy wall creeper. Foliage shows rich shades of red and yellow in the fall.

JASMINE, CONFEDERATE OR MALAYAN (*Rhynchospermum Jasminoides*). A beautiful, hardy evergreen climber. Flowers white, dainty and fragrant. Climbs on stone or wood.

TRUMPET CREEPER (*Tacoma*). Rampant vine that clings to any wall or tree like an ivy; trumpet shaped flowers three inches long; two varieties, red and yellow.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*). Rank growing vine, suitable for clinging to and covering walls of wood or brick, tree trunks, etc. Large, beautiful green leaves, which take on most striking hues in autumn.

WISTARIA. Hardy, woody vine that soon runs 50 feet; fragrant flowers in early spring; purple and white.



Hedge of Hardy Native Forestiera.

BEAUTIFUL HARDY NATIVE SHRUBS, ETC.

Were we planting a yard and had to choose between natives, and shrubs and trees from the balance of the world both tame and wild (leaving out roses), we would be inclined to choose the natives. They are indifferent to drought and disease. Will stand for a life-time without care, but respond lavishly to attention.

For years we have been securing a collection which we believe is the best of its kind ever offered. The varieties have been chosen because of a combination of qualities that make every one an all-round desirable shrub, vine or plant.

PRICE: 35 cents each, \$3.50 a dozen, \$25.00 a 100, except where noted.

ALGERETA or **CHAPARRAL** (*Berberis trifoliolata*). An evergreen shrub growing three to five feet high. Leaves dark green, 3 to 5-lobed, and spiny. The bright red berries make a striking appearance in the spring. The berries are acid, good-tasting, and used for making jelly. This shrub deserves planting everywhere, in hedges, and in masses alone or among other shrubs.

CENTURY PLANT. See under *Yucca*, *Agave*, etc.

CHERRY, WILD. See shades.

CLEMATIS COCCINEA. See Climbing Vines.

CLEMATIS CRISPA. See Climbing Vines.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. See Climbing Vines.

CYPRESS, NATIVE (*Taxodium Distichum*). See shades.

CORALBERRY (*Symphoricarpus vulgaris*). Coral red berries in winter until after Christmas.

ELDERBERRY. Trusses of white flowers in summer.

EUPATORIUM AGERATIFOLIUM. Wonderfully fragrant white flowers, late in October and November. We have seen nearly thirty kinds of butterflies on a bush at one time. Sweetheart bush is the only common name we have heard.

FORESTIERA (*F. angustifolia*) (Devil's Elbow). An elegant new hedge plant that can be trimmed into any shape. Its beautiful pea-green foliage makes it desirable for massing with other shrubs. Will reach a height of five feet, and thrive in a dense shade as well as in the sun.

HUISACHE (pronounced wee-satch) (*Acacia farnesiana*). 50 cents, \$5.00 a dozen. Small tree with beautiful fern-like foliage, and gorgeous display of yellow flowers all spring. Thorny.

LEUCOPHYLLUM TEXANUM. Evergreen ashen colored foliage that shows very well all the year. Several times during the summer when a rain comes after a drought the bush is almost a solid mass of pale lilac or mauve colored flowers; fine for contrast effects.

LILY, RAIN (*Cooperia pedunculata*). See Bulbs.

LIVE OAK. See shades.

PIN OAK. See Shades.

MALVAVISCUS DRUMMONDI. Grows two to three feet, heavy green leaves, scarlet flowers all summer, thrifty everywhere and lives "forever"; sometimes called Bishop's Mitre. Excellent for borders and low back-grounds. See photo of our own border.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Sophora secundiflora*). The beautiful dark-green evergreen that grows in the mountains. Fragrant blue flowers in spring resembling a wistaria. When grown in the nursery it forms a fine root system, which makes it easy to transplant. Fine specimens, carefully dug and packed.

SPANISH OAK. See shades.

PAVONIA (*Pavonia lasiopetala*). A pretty shrub or bush, two feet in height that is native in a few locations in Southern Texas. Absolutely hardy, and under ordinary cultivation it is covered all the time during the whole spring, summer, and fall with bright rosy pink flowers. We believe we are the first to offer it. It is a real treasure for the yard. Try it.

PARKINSONIA (*P. aculeata*) (*Retama*). 50 cents, \$5.00 a dozen. Foliage resembling mesquite. Tree reaches height of 15 feet. Glow of yellow flowers in spring and summer. This tree flourishes in all sections, and especially the arid and semi-arid. Thorny.

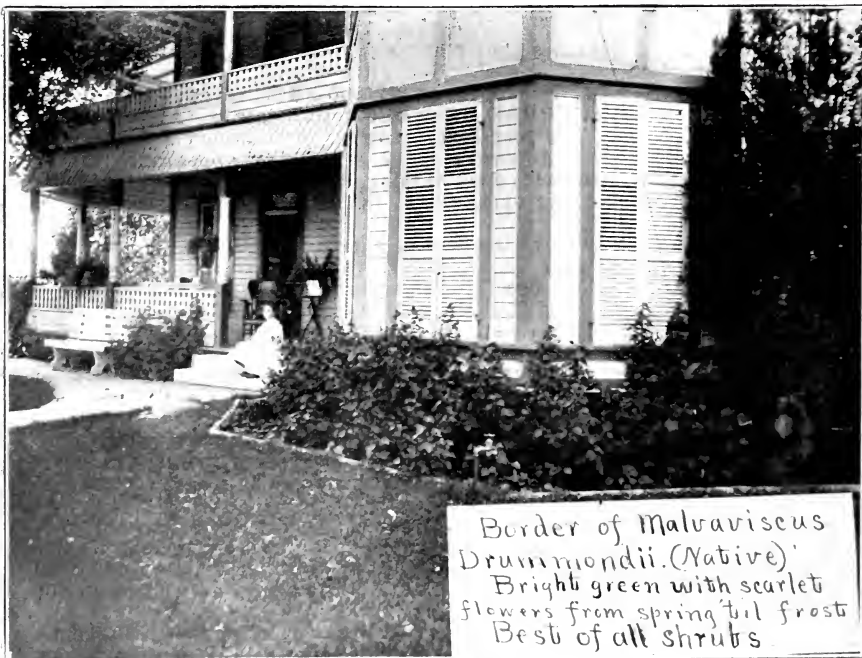
REDBUD (*Judas tree*). Native, hardy, handsome, early spring bloomer. Two varieties.

SOTOL. See under Yucca, Century Plant and Sotol.

YUCCA. See under Yucca, Century Plant and Sotol.

STANDING CYPRESS (*Gilia Coronopifolia*). "Captain's Plume." 50 cents a dozen, \$3.00 a 100. Annual and biennial, two to four feet, foliage like cypress vine; beautiful spikes of coral red flowers. Frost does not hurt them. They can be planted among shrubs.

SUMACH. 35 cents. Native and the staghorn variety from North Carolina. The leaves show exquisite autumn colors in red, green and yellow.



PALMS

PRICES: 2 years old, 50 cents, \$5.00 a dozen; large, 6 to 8 leaves, \$1.00, \$9.00 a dozen.

WASHINGTONIA FILIFERA. The fan-leaved, hardy sort from the San Jacinto Mountains of California. Grows 20 feet, and does well in southern half of Texas.

WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA. Much like Filifera, but considered a somewhat stronger grower.

SABAL PALMETTO. Native in southwestern Texas. Stands more cold than perhaps either of the above. Leaves large and fan-shaped. Tree attains height of 20 feet and over.

YUCCA, SOTOL, AND CENTURY PLANT

We call special attention to this class of plants. Being natives of the Southwest, they are adapted to this section. In fact they are desert plants, but flourish in all localities. They are sure to form a large part of ornamental plantings in the future. Their beauty is greatly enhanced by planting in masses.

CENTURY PLANT (*Agave Americana*). The Maguey or Pulque plant of Mexico. It is the king of all its family and blooms in a few years after planting. A large plant we moved into our yard one winter threw up a great stately stalk eighteen feet high by spring and was covered with luxuriant flowers: perfectly hardy.

PRICES: { Plants with leaves 4 to 6 inches long, 35 cents.
 { Plants with leaves 10 inches long, 50 cents.
 { Plants with leaves 18 inches long, \$1.00.
 { Plants with leaves 24 inches long, \$1.50.

YUCCA, TRECULEANA.

PRICES: { Stem one foot and less, \$2.00.
 { Stem two feet, \$3.00.
 { Stem three feet, \$4.00.
 { Stem four feet, \$5.00.

The greatest of its family. Its stem, or caudex, grows six to twenty feet high, then branches into large head of dark green leaves. Leaves are two feet long and more, smooth with needle points. In spring, the head sends up a magnificent panicle of cream-white flowers.

YUCCA, RUPICOLA. Small size, \$1.00, larger sizes, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Very much like the Treculeana, but has no stem, or caudex. Flowers greenish-white, and are borne on a stem, or scape, 4 to 7 feet high. Leaves smooth, but slightly toothed on edges.

YUCCA, FILAMENTOSA (*Y. glauca*). Small size, \$1.00; larger, \$1.50. Smallest of its family. Flowers much like Rupicola. Threads, or fibers, detach themselves on sides of leaves, giving at a distance an ashen-green appearance.

RED YUCCA (*Hesperaloe parviflora*). Small size, \$1.00; large blooming size, \$2.00. Not a yucca, but similar. Very rare, even in its native range on the Rio Grande. Leaves smooth and free from needles. Flower stalks are thrown up in early spring, and bear coral-red flowers until late summer.

SOTOL (*Dasyliion texanum*). Small size, leaves 1 foot and less, \$1.00; leaves 18 inches, \$1.50; leaves 2 feet, \$2.00. Commonly considered of the Bear Grass family. Flower stalks 8 feet high. Leaves light green, and grow to be 4 feet long. We recommend this for every yard.

The furnishings of your house are dead, but those of your yard are alive.

SHADE TREES

In all history shade for man and beast has been provided in proportion as civilization increased and flourished. In the oldest countries to-day it is a crime to destroy a tree without the consent of the government and without planting another tree in place of the one destroyed.

In the cities and towns of our own State and country, civic improvement leagues are awaking to the necessity of having plenty of shade along our streets and sidewalks. Streets and avenues lined with beautiful shade trees enhance the attractiveness of a city many fold.

Possibly a greater need for shades and shrubbery exists on the farm. Value can be increased by spending a few dollars for long-lived shade trees. Beauty is added to a place and comfort given to man and beast.

By planting medium-sized or large trees, good shade may be obtained in from two to four years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR SHADES. We make the following discounts for all shade trees, from single prices quoted in our list:

For lots of 12 or more, 10 per cent discount.

For lots of 100 or more, 15 per cent discount.

EXTRA HEAVY TREES. In nearly all kinds of shades, we have extra heavy trees which we can supply. Prices furnished upon inquiry.

TOPS CUT BACK. Shade trees should have the tops severely cut back. Many do not realize this. Besides, if the top is left on, the extra express charges amount to a considerable sum. Therefore, unless expressly requested to do otherwise, we shall cut tops of the larger shade trees before they are shipped. This is better for the trees, the customer and the nurseryman.

ASH. 5 to 10 feet, 10 cents a foot. A beautiful, clean, native shade, adapted to nearly all soils.

BOX ELDER. 5 to 10 feet, 10 cents a foot. A handsome, quick-growing tree; popular in many sections.

CATALPA, JAPAN. 5 to 10 feet, 9 cents a foot. Leaves larger and trees more healthy than common Catalpa.

CHERRY, WILD (*Prunus Serotina*). 2 to 6 feet, 15 cents a foot. Grows wild from Austin westward. A beautiful symmetrical tree that responds to cultivation. White flowers in spring. Fruit black, of little value. We recommend this tree.

CHINA, UMBRELLA. 3 to 6 feet, 10 cents a foot; 7 to 10 feet, 12 cents a foot. Quick growing; dense, round top.

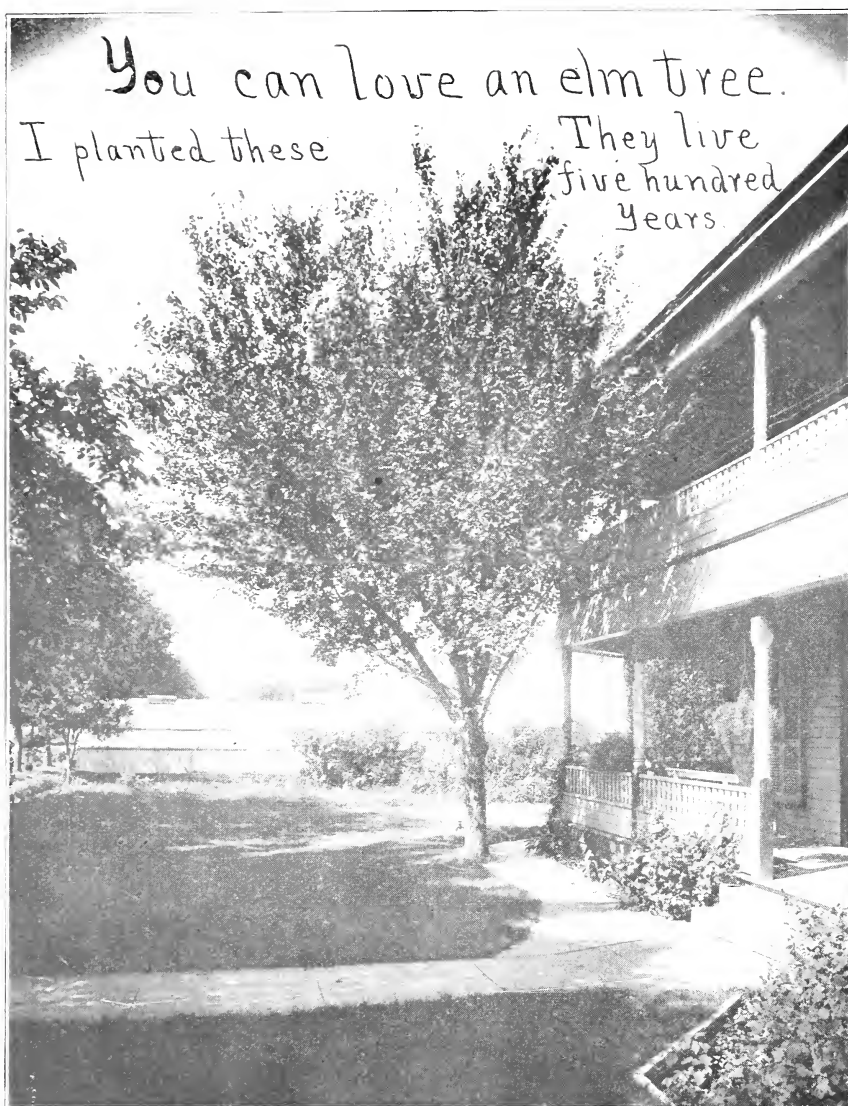
CHINA, WILD (*Sapindus marginatus*). 4 to 10 feet, 10 cents a foot. A wild tree found in many sections of the State; always healthy, and thrives on all soils; makes a quick shade, and is long-lived.

COTTONWOOD. 5 to 14 feet, 9 cents a foot. A rapid grower on rich land; an ornament on any location. If water be shallow, it makes a mammoth tree, and lives for 150 years. A good windbrake if a row of arbor vitae or other dense-growing evergreens be planted beside them. Nursery-grown trees are straight and well rooted.

CYPRESS, NATIVE (*Taxodium distichum*). 1 to 6 feet, 50 cents a foot. Largest tree to be found on the mountain streams west of Austin, reaching a diameter of eight feet. A grand, stately tree that is succeeding in all locations.



Texas Umbrella China.



ELM. 5 to 10 feet, 9 cents a foot; 11 to 14 feet, 10 cents a foot. The long-limbed, fast-growing American Elm is always admired; grows well on any ordinary soil.

HACKBERRY. 5 to 10 feet, 10 cents a foot. 11 to 14 feet, 12 cents a foot. One of the hardiest trees in existence. On poor land or very dry locations it is to be recommended.

JAPAN VARNISH. 2 to 6 feet, 15 cents a foot. A stately, hardy, tulip-leaved tree from Japan; smooth, green bark that looks as if it were varnished.

LIGUSTRUM, JAPAN. See Evergreens.

HONEY LOCUST. 5 to 8 feet, 12 cents a foot. A duplicate of the old Honey Locust in beauty and hardiness, without its thorns. A fine shade on any soil.

LOCUST, BLACK. 5 to 10 feet, 10 cents a foot. 11 to 14 feet, 12 cents a foot. Over a large part of the State, and especially in the Pan-handle and on the plains, this is one of the most satisfactory shades. We have a fine lot.

MAPLE. 5 to 10 feet, 10 cents a foot. A most beautiful shade that is proving desirable north and east.



A Row of Hackberry Trees in Front of Our Residence.

MULBERRY, NON-BEARING (White or Paper Mulberry). 5 to 10 feet, 10 cents a foot; 10 to 14 feet, 12 cents a foot. A desirable, long-lived shade; free from objections; thrives on poor soil and in dry climates.

PECAN. See under Pecans.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Non-bearing. Grafted. 5 to 10 feet, 10 cents a foot. Hardy, long-lived.

OAK, LIVE. (*Quercus Virginiana sempervirens*.) 2 to 6 feet, 15 cents a foot. The native evergreen oak. It soon makes a beautiful tree. Well rooted, nursery grown.

OAK, PIN. (*Quercus palustris*.) 4 to 6 feet, \$1.00; 8 to 10 feet, 2 inches in diameter, \$3.00. One of our native shades that is destined to be universally popular. The foliage is a deeper green and more dense than any other oak. Not surpassed for grandeur. At a distance, it reminds one of the maple in the North. Large leaves.

OAK, SPANISH. (*Quercus cuneata*.) 3 to 8 feet, 12 cents a foot. Native, nursery grown. Hardy shade. Beautiful red leaves in fall.

PAULOWNIA, IMPERIAL. 4 to 10 feet, 15 cents a foot. A tree from Japan that somewhat resembles a catalpa. Leaves very large, sometimes measuring 22 inches across; panicles of light blue flowers. For tropical effect, cut tree to the ground every spring and let one sprout grow; it will reach 12 to 14 feet in one season.

POPLAR, CAROLINA. 5 to 14 feet, 10 cents a foot. Resembles cottonwood; branches more slender and leaves slightly smaller; a successful shade for the dry sections. Should be largely planted.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. 5 to 12 feet, 10 cents a foot. Graceful, tall, slender; gives fine effect if properly placed on a landscape.

POPLAR, SILVER-LEAVED. 4 to 8 feet, 12 cents a foot. Leaves white on underside and, when stirred by breeze, the tree seems laden with white flowers; good for shade or for background in massing shrubs.

SYCAMORE, AMERICAN. 5 to 14 feet, 8 cents a foot. Although generally found growing along water-courses, it is one of our most reliable and satisfactory shades for all kinds of soils and locations.

TAMARIX. (Salt Cedar.) Price:

2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each.

4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

5 to 7 feet, 75 cents each.

A family of hardy, graceful trees that grow from the very edge of salt water to the highest elevations. We have imported and tested some fifteen varieties from Europe and Asia and are dropping them all, including the common Salt Cedar, that we may favor the three named below, which are the best.

TAMARIX ESTIVALIS. (New.) A variety that combines beautiful plumelike foliage with profuse pink flowers.

TAMARIX JAPONICA PLUMOSA. (Japanese Plume Tree.) Perhaps the most beautiful tree that grows, making a medium-sized shade. Upright, straight body. Each limb is a mammoth plume of feathery-like green. At home on any soil from the salt marsh of the coast to the alkali flats of the plains. Every landscape needs a lot of them.

TAMARIX ODESANA. Upright grower. The best bloomer. From spring until fall it is full of great racemes or panicles of bright pinkish flowers. These backed by the delicate foliage command the admiration of every one.

WALNUT, BLACK. The nuts are not commercially valuable, but they should be planted for shade and timber. For prices, see under Nuts.

WEeping WILLOW. 35 cents; large, 50 cents. At the back of most lawns or landscapes a willow generally gives a pleasing, quiet tone. If a tall, straight body is desired, the leading central branch should be tied to a tall stake the first year or two.

We have thousands of fine shades of all kinds: Ash, Elm, Hackberry, Sycamore, Cottonwood, Black Locust, Box Elder, Catalpa, Umbrella China, Nonbearing Mulberry, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Live Oak, Ligustrum.



Rosedale Arbor Vitae. 11 Feet High. A Texas Product.

EVERGREENS

If one would ask us how to spend a few dollars to bring the most good, we would say that after planting a few Haupt berries and possibly a few standard fruits, or rather right with these, to plant some evergreens for windbrakes and for screens.

Avoid straight rows as much as possible. Plant in natural groves. Every home on the prairies should have a grove of Chinese Arbor Vitae or other evergreens on the north side of residence and of barn lot. Plant some where chickens run. They protect from the sun in the summer and from the cold and the wind in winter. No yard fence is so restful and home-like as an evergreen hedge. A few dollars' worth of the right evergreens, planted in the right places, in a short time will make a place sell for a much higher price.

DUG AND PACKED WITH BALL OF EARTH.

Most evergreens can be more safely transplanted when dug and packed with a ball of earth about the roots. For this, we charge fifty per cent additional of regular price per tree.



CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. Fast grower; always green; good for single specimens or for screens and windbrakes. We have some 15 to 18 feet tall, with straight, pruned bodies 6 to 8 feet; easy to transplant, worth \$5.00 to \$8.00 according to the merit of the individual specimen. Price, selected specimens, 1 to 3 feet, 25 cents a foot; 4 to 7 feet, 30 cents a foot.

GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. Compact, even outline; pure green. The most beautiful for single specimens.

PRICE: { 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents a foot.
 { Over 2 feet, 75 cents a foot.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE. Symmetrical; upright; elegant form.

PRICE: { 1 to 3 feet, 40 cents a foot.
 { Over 3 feet, 60 cents a foot.

ROSEDALE ARBOR VITAE. A feathery, peagreen, compact tree; greatly admired; a Texas product supposed to be a cross between a Golden Arbor Vitae and a Japan Cedar. Good for screens, hedges or single specimens.

PRICE: { 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents a foot.
 { Over 2 feet, 60 cents a foot.

BOX, BOXWOOD or BOX TREE. An old favorite, glossy leaved, compact.

PRICE: { 1 year plants, small, for hedges, \$15.00 a 100.
 { 1 to 3 feet, 50 cents a foot.

CEDAR, MOUNTAIN. From the mountains northwest of Austin; a handsome tree. Trees that have been transplanted in the nursery have fibrous roots that make them very sure to grow.

PRICE: { 1 to 3 feet, transplanted, nursery-grown, 40 cents a foot.
 { 6 to 15 inches, dug wild, \$10.00 a 100.

CEDAR, RED. 1 to 5 feet, 40 cents a foot. Nursery grown. The tall, handsome trees that grow between Austin and the coast. The most beautiful of cedars, and the kind so much in demand for making lead pencils.

CEDAR, DEODARA. 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents a foot; 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents a foot. A pale green cedar from the Himalaya Mountains; perfectly suited to our climate; easy to transplant; very graceful. Tree of fast and hardy growth, with long branches at bottom, getting shorter toward the top, making it cone-shaped. Grows 75 feet.

HORIZONTAL CYPRESS. A dry-land cypress from Italy; tall, straight tree with limbs almost horizontal.

PRICE: { 1 to 3 feet, 40 cents a foot.
 { 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents a foot.

PYRAMIDAL CYPRESS. Slender, tapering form; the Lombardy of evergreens.

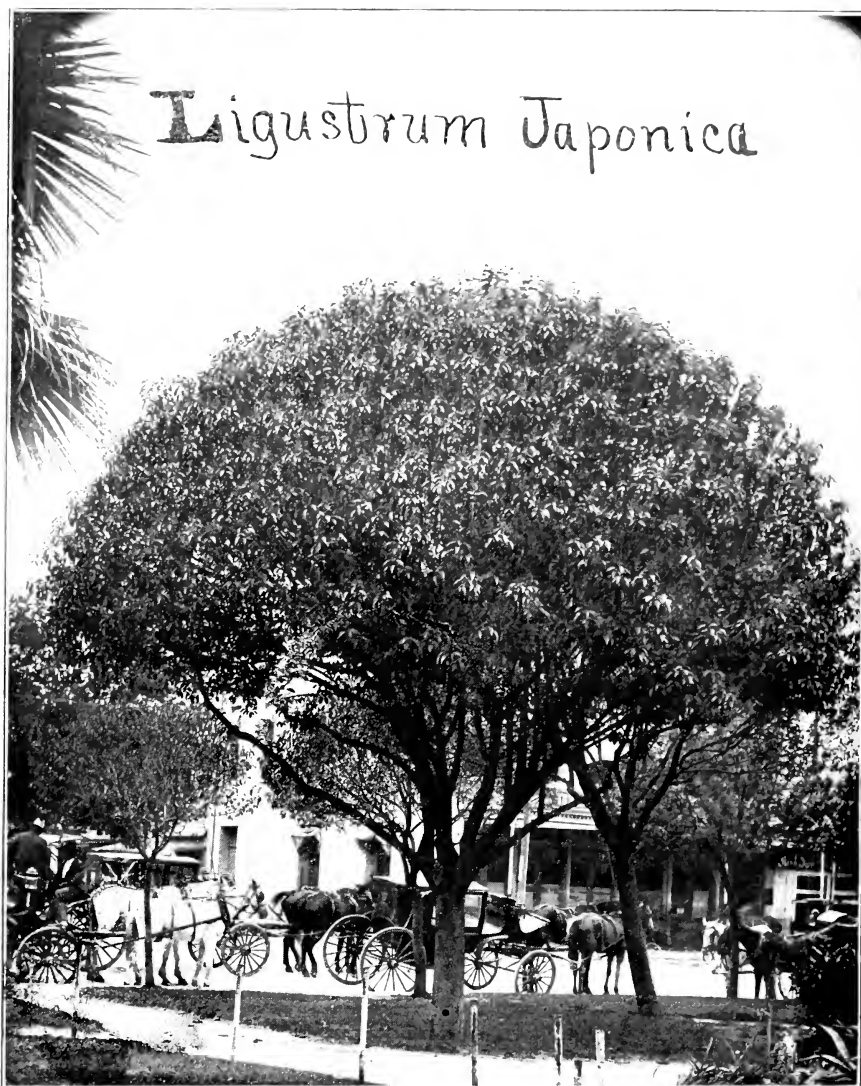
PRICE: { 1 to 3 feet, 40 cents a foot.
 { 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents a foot.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA. Very hardy; easy to transplant; round, dark green, glossy leaves; can be sheared into any shape.

PRICE: { Large, bushy, selected specimens, 1 to 5 feet, 40 cents a foot.
 { Small, for hedges, \$15.00 a 100.



Amoor Privet, 10 Feet High, White With Flowers. Sold by Austin Nursery.



LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA (Japan Privet). This is the smooth-leaved evergreen shown so beautifully on the plazas in San Antonio and along the drive in front of our Capitol.

The first that were brought from Japan to Western Mexico are now four feet in diameter with tops 120 feet across. No tree has ever grown faster in public favor, and it is worthy of it. Bright green winter and summer, with black berries at Christmas. They can be pruned to a straight stem or left bushy for massing and for screens.

PRICE:	{	Pruned, 3 to 10 feet, 15 cents a foot.
		Heavy, bushy, unpruned, 2 to 4 feet, 20 cents a foot.
		Heavy, bushy, unpruned, 5 to 8 feet, 25 cents a foot.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. 1 to 5 feet, 40 cents a foot. The large evergreen; the finest of the Magnolias. Many of them are blooming in Austin. Immense, fragrant, white flowers.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. Small, bright leaves. Rapid, symmetrical, graceful grower. Profuse white flowers. Fine for specimen trees and for massing.

PRICE: 2 to 4 feet, 25 cents a foot. 4 to 6 feet, 30 cents a foot.



RAMSEY HYBRID.

(Subject to Trade Mark.)

Never before offered. This most exquisitely beautiful evergreen originated on our own place from seed of Chinese Arbor Vitae, but has the form and foliage of a Pyramidal Cypress. As some Cypress, like the one shown on page 35, stood near where the seed were gathered, it is certainly a cross between them.

It is always a bright green and is a striking object of beauty on any landscape. One was never known to die in being transplanted. A row of them makes a perfect screen and windbrake. Such names as Beautygreen and Gracegreen have been appropriately suggested for it.

PRICES:	Each.		Dozen.
	1 foot,	\$2.00	
	3 feet,	3.50	
	6 feet,	5.00	
			\$20.00
			35.00
			50.00

HEDGES

The planting of hedges, screens, and windbrakes is becoming more popular every year, and justly so. They add beauty by making back-grounds, against which to plant smaller shrubs and plants, or by hiding undesirable views. They give comfort by breaking the cold winds from houses or barns.

The kinds we offer are adapted to all parts of the State. But principally for windbrakes on the Plains, where they are needed, we would recommend Chinese Arbor Vitae. It has proven itself entirely suitable for the purpose.

Our trade in this line, for the last few years, has increased from a few thousand trees to carload lots every season.

ALTHEA. \$10.00 a 100. Mixed colors. The most hardy of all flowering shrubs; stands any degree of pruning; requires very little water.

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. Every prairie farm should plant a row or double row on north side of barn lots, and a grove for chickens. Nothing better for background or screen around any home.

PRICE:	{	1 foot, \$18.00 a 100.
		2 feet, \$25.00 a 100.
		3 feet, \$32.00 a 100.
		4 feet, \$42.00 a 100.
		5 feet, \$50.00 a 100.
		6 feet, \$60.00 a 100.

ROSEDALE ARBOR VITAE. Small, one year plants, \$15.00 a 100; 2 feet, \$50.00 a 100. For description, see **Evergreens.**

BOX. 1 year plants, \$15.00 a 100. An old favorite, glossy leaved, compact.

EUONYMOUS JAPONICA. Evergreens. \$15.00 a 100.

SPANISH RUBY POMEGRANATE. \$10.00 a 100. Very attractive; nearly evergreen.



Hedge of California Privet. Sold by The Austin Nursery.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. For a quick uniform hedge there may be nothing superior. These and most hedge plants should be cut within three inches of the ground when planted, for best results.

PRICE: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ foot, } \$5.00 \text{ a } 100. \\ 1 \text{ to } 2 \text{ feet, } \$7.00 \text{ a } 100. \\ 2 \text{ to } 3 \text{ feet, with heavy branches, } \$9.00 \text{ a } 100. \\ 3 \text{ to } 4 \text{ feet, heavy, bushy, } \$10.00 \text{ a } 100. \end{array} \right.$

CHEROKEE ROSE. \$10.00 a 100. Glossy evergreen; strong grower; lives 50 years. Fine windbrake, or can be sheared as desired.

McARTNEY ROSE. 25 cents; \$20.00 a 100. Single white flowers. Bright evergreen foliage. They make a fine background; long-lived. This rose is often wrongly called Cherokee.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

BAMBOO. 25 cents. Grows ten to twenty feet high, even on uplands. Fine for brakes or screens.

LEMON GRASS. 25 cents each; \$2.00 a dozen. Grows two feet, but has no plumes. The blades when bruised are delightfully fragrant and make a tea prized by many for its pleasant odor and for its medicinal qualities.

MOCK PAMPAS (*Erianthus Ravenelii*). 25 cents. Plumes two feet long, resembling genuine Pampas. Height 7 to 10 feet.

PAMPAS GRASS. 35 cents; \$3.00 a dozen. Grows five to six feet. Its fluffy white plumes, two feet in length, make it the most striking of all grasses.

ZEBRA GRASS. 25 cents. Three to four feet. Green, with light stripe. Delicate white plumes.

We are gratified to note the immense increase in the demand for ornamentals and shades, and for windbrakes, screens and hedges of practical value. One can not spend fifty or a hundred dollars in any other way that will return so great a profit as in the buying and correct planting of shrubs and trees.

We have greatly increased our stock of ornamentals and are prepared to meet the demand. We are growing many natives of very great value, besides a large list of the old sorts that do well in our climate.

Improve the surroundings as well as the inside of your home.

Think of screens and windbrakes for your yard, and the proper setting, grouping, and massing of plants, shrubs, and trees, just as you would think of choosing the wall paper, furniture, or any decorations for the rooms of your house.

PLANTING AND PRUNING

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

When trees are received, if they can not be planted immediately, they should be unpacked, set in a trench, mellow earth thrown around them and thoroughly wet.

If trees are frozen when received, the whole bundle should be laid in a trench and entirely covered with earth until the weather moderates.

It is best for the ground to be thoroughly plowed before the trees are received. When it can not be plowed, dig holes eight or ten inches deep, and two feet across. When a plow can be used the holes are easily dug by throwing out two or three furrows and shoveling out the dirt where the trees are to stand.

To plant fruit trees, throw in or take out soil until the tree stands the same depth as it did at the nursery; then throw in soil until the roots are covered, and pour in a bucket of water, shaking the tree; then fill in the balance of soil, mounding it up slightly, but do not pack. Then cut the top off from 18 to 24 inches from the ground. Some two-year old trees should be cut above three or four of the branches and the branches cut three or four inches from the body.

By cutting all trees severely one almost insures the life of the tree, and it makes a low, robust, round-headed tree that shades its own body. It is better to buy a tree and cut the top than to have it given to you and leave the top on.

If any limbs or roots of trees or plants are bruised or injured in any way, cut off all such injured parts.

Keep all sprouts or suckers cut off for 12 to 15 inches from the ground. At the end of the first year cut out the drooping and weaker branches of all trees. Pears and plums need the long branches cut back half the length or more, and this treatment may be given each year in January or February. In taking off a branch, cut or saw close to the body of the tree.

Frequent and thorough cultivation with plow and hoe, especially for the first few years, is almost absolutely necessary.

To prevent rabbits from injuring young trees, we would suggest that either straw or corn stalks be tied around each tree. Old newspapers will answer the purpose, and either may be left on during the summer to partly shade the trunks of the trees. This is the only absolutely safe way to protect trees from these pests.

Do not make a horse lot or calf pasture of your orchard.

FIGS AND GRAPES.

See especially under descriptions of these for further instructions.

HOW TO PLANT BERRIES.

The ground should be plowed and harrowed frequently for some weeks before plants are received. It must be in finest condition for good results.

Plant in ordinary furrows. The plants should be leaned down the furrow until the top is at level of the ground. Press moist soil on roots and mound loosely, slightly over top. If soil is dry, use water in planting.

In planting large lots, we lay plants flat in bottom of furrow, tramp on them and then wrap up with cultivator or turning plow. When the shoots begin to start we run a heavy drag over the rows, killing the first crop of young weeds.

See under description of Blackberries.

HOW TO PLANT AND PRUNE SHADES.

The planting is the same as for fruit trees. Most planters demand long-bodied shades. This is not natural in this climate. Instead of leaving or cutting the tops 8 to 12 feet from the ground, cut them 6 to 8 feet. A tree cut 7 feet or less will in any number of years make about twice as much shade as if it had been cut 12 feet. The branches can be pruned up as the years go by and then the lower foliage will be as far from the ground as on the long-bodied trees.

The more any tree is cut back when planted, the more likely it is to live.

SHRUBS.

Follow directions in general for planting and pruning Fruit Trees.

VINES.

Follow directions in general for planting and pruning **Fruit Trees**. We emphasize especially cutting off tops right to the ground.

BULBS.

Do not leave any part above ground. Plant from two to six inches deep, according to size of bulb.

ROSES.

Follow general instructions. Many roses are lost by not being cut back sufficiently. Cut tops back to stems from 2 to 4 inches long, according to size of plants, and mound soil up to the top of these stems.

EVERGREENS.

In a general way, evergreens should not be cut off as other trees or shrubs. If any parts are dead or injured, cut off such parts. In planting, mound up soil several inches on body. In watering, do not let water touch the foliage. It is often necessary to use a stake by which to support the tree till roots take hold.

PLANT TREES PROMPTLY.

While trees may be kept in bundles, by being watered regularly, or in the ground, for a long time and then planted safely, we always suggest that they be planted where they are to stand as soon as possible.

Customers should follow carefully all directions for planting and pruning, and if they do not understand any detail, or desire further information, we are very glad to supply all we can upon inquiry.

HOW TO WATER TREES AND SHRUBS.

In planting fill the hole nearly full of soil and then pour in water until it stands for a moment. While the water is standing, shake the tree or shrub to settle the mud around every root; then mound up the soil, either dry or naturally moist, a few inches above the level, covering all wet soil. Do not pack this mound.

All pecans, large evergreens, and trees of any kind that are dry, are benefited by having the soil mounded up around them a foot or more.

We would earnestly request all our customers, in watering anything at any time after it is planted, not to pour water on top of the ground and leave it exposed to the wind and sun. The practice is sure to be the death of roses. Dig a shallow hole by the side of the tree or shrub, and after the water has soaked in, cover up the hole and all wet soil with dry loose soil, unpacked.

Trees and plants, as a rule, should not be watered more than once a week in dry weather.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED BY US.

Look them over. They make good reading.

Burnet County, Texas, Dec. 23, 1909.

F. T. Ramsey & Son, Austin, Texas.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed you will find P. O. money order for the sum of \$17.95 in payment for the order enclosed. Should you see that any of these varieties are not suited to the conditions here, you may substitute such sorts as will succeed. Ship on the tenth of January.

I have in mind the possible purchase of berry vines to plant an acre. I will decide about it later.

It might be interesting for you to know that our present orchard was purchased from your father and you in 1884 and has borne almost continually despite the unfavorable seasons for the entire 25 years.

Respectfully,

JNO. B. CHAMBERLAIN.

From W. F. Scarborough. Midland County, Texas, Feb. 6, 1910.

I am writing you for some trees and shrubs to replace those I have lost out of the 250 trees I bought of you several years ago.

The trees I got of you are so far superior to any I have ever bought of any other nursery that I want always to get trees from your nursery. Those I have are the finest in the county.

From A. K. Bell. Bastrop County, Texas, Dec. 12, 1908.
I wish to heartily thank you for the nice shipment of trees received (3000), and for the careful packing, prompt attention and a standard grade of trees. I have fingered them pretty close, and must say it is the finest lot of trees I ever saw.

From Helen M. Stoddard. La Mesa Calif., March 31, 1910.
A year ago I received some nursery stock from you, and as it came in the finest condition, I enclose another order.

You will see that we have moved down into the southern part of the State, where the climate suits us better than in the northern part. It is more like the Lone Star State.

From T. H. Willbern. Karnes County, Texas, April 8, 1910.
The Haupt berries came yesterday. They were fine. Many thanks. Send me your new catalog.

From Peter Mace. Victoria County, Texas, Feb. 8, 1910.
I yesterday received the trees and evergreens. Thanks for so liberal treatment; everything packed well and in good order.

From F. L. Huebner. San Antonio, Texas, Feb., 1910.
Your Happiness Plum is a dandy, only plum that fruited in my orchard last year. Wishing you good luck in the orchard and nursery business, I am,

From Mrs. S. W. Waggoner. Conway, Miss., Jan. 24, 1910.
The ground was frozen when I received my trees, so I kept them out four days. I put them out today. I never saw a finer lot of trees or prettier roses. They are as fresh as if just taken from the ground. I appreciate the gift of the Mexican Tube Roses.
You may expect a nice order from us this coming fall.

From Cozart Bros. Leon County, Texas, Feb. 10, 1910.
Enclosed find check to cover invoice. We received the trees yesterday in good shape, and must say that we like them better than any we have ever bought.

From H. P. Talbert. Tyler County, Texas, Aug. 8, 1908.
Last fall I got \$10.00 worth of trees of you. One apple and one fig died. The figs are now full of fruit, and some of the plums have made a growth of six feet. I shall want \$30.00 worth of plum trees this fall.

From W. F. Heikes. Huntsville, Ala., Sep. 25, 1907.
I am sending you a sprig of a plant you so kindly sent me last winter, and wish you would give me its name. It is a beautiful thing and seems to delight in this climate. It is now 2 to 2½ feet high and showing many beautiful red blooms in rich green foliage.
(This proved to be our native hardy *Málvaviscus Drummondii*. Mr. Heikes ordered fifty more for his own grounds.)

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	20 to 25 feet apart each way
Standard Pears.....	20 to 30 feet apart each way
Peaches, Plums, Apricots, etc.....	16 to 20 feet apart each way
Blackberries and Dewberries.....	2 to 3x5 feet apart each way
Strawberries	2x2 or 1½x3 feet apart each way

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE.

1 foot apart each way, 43,560 plants	14 feet apart each way, 223 plants
2 feet apart each way, 10,890 plants	16 feet apart each way, 170 plants
4 feet apart each way, 2,722 plants	18 feet apart each way, 130 plants
6 feet apart each way, 1,210 plants	20 feet apart each way, 108 plants
8 feet apart each way, 680 plants	25 feet apart each way, 69 plants
10 feet apart each way, 435 plants	30 feet apart each way, 48 plants
12 feet apart each way, 302 plants	Dewberries, 2½x4..... 4356

HISTORY.

My father, A. M. Ramsey, bought his first Texas home in Burnet county in 1858 and planted an orchard. He moved to it from Mississippi (previously from Pennsylvania) in 1860, and started the nursery in the early seventies. The firm name of A. M. Ramsey & Son was adopted in 1876.

For better shipping facilities, we moved to Austin in 1894. My father went to his rest in 1895.

My son, J. M. Ramsey, became associated with me in the management of the nursery in 1908.

F. T. RAMSEY.

Paper lined

Air tight, 120 x 180 ft.

Packing House and Office of

The Austin Nursery

Capacity 1,500,000 trees.

75 men employed

140 Salesmen

Electric lights
Work at night

Our own waterworks
Our own
Both homes

Views from
residence

